The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 181.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The bodies of the four young man drowned last Thursday night near Huntington, W. Va., have been recovered.

—Benjamin Bannan, for a long time proprietor and editor of the Pottsville *Miners' Journal*, died on Saturday, aged sixty-eight.

—A fire last Saturday night destroyed L. D. Hibberd's lard oil manufactory in Long Island City. Loss $75,000; insurance $40,000.

—John Coulon, an employe of the stone quarry, in Columbus, Ohio, was drowned on Sunday while bathing. Coulon was a stranger there.

—A dispatch announces the death at Edenburgh, Scotland, of Rev. Dr. James Richards, a Presbyterian clergymen of Charleston, W. Va.

—Daniel Brown (colored) was shot dead in a ball room at Baltimore on Saturday morning during a disturbance, by Philip McDonald, a policeman.

—The last span of the bridge across the Missouri river at Atchison was swung on Saturday. The bridge will be all ready for the passage of trains and vehicles within a week.

—A dispatch reports the burning of Copeland's saw mill at Laper, Mich. About 3,000,000 feet of lumber were burned. The loss is over $40,000, with little or no insurance.

—Henry Ward Beecher will deliver the annual address at the New England and New Hampshire Agricultural Fair to be held in Manchester on September 7th to the 10th inclusive.

—The Coroner's jury at Brainard, Minn., find that the bridge fell by weight from defective timber, and blame the constructers; also the railroad company's officials for not properly inspecting the bridge.

—The board of inquiry into the case of Bishop Whittingham, at Baltimore, was in session on Saturday ten hours. The greatest interest is manifested in the result, which it is thought will be reached by to-morrow.

—The evidence for the defense, in the Mountain Meadow murder trial, at Beaver, Utah, on Saturday, was of little interest and unimportant. The defense said they would offer affidavits of Brigham Young, and could close in one hour.

—Messrs. Roncetti, the Abiegate, and Rev. Dr. Ubolde, Secretary of the Papal Legation, sailed for Europe from New York on Saturday. They were escorted down the bay by a steamer containing distinguished clergy and laity.

—A man who gave the name of Thomas Grubb was arrested in East St. Louis on Saturday, on suspicion of having been connected with the murder of Engineer Eams and the attempted robbery of the Adams Express car at Long Point, on the Vandalia Railroad, on July 8th.

—The jury in the Waddy Thompson case, at Memphis, are unable to agree, standing nine for conviction and three for acquittal. Should they fail to agree and be discharged, Thompson will have to lie in jail until the next term of court, as horse stealing, with which he stands charged, is a capital offence.

—Perry Wright, colored, at Columbus, Ohio, on Saturday night bet a friend that he could drink a quart of raw whisky and eight glasses of beer inside of half an hour. He won the bet, but the Coroner returned a verdict that the said Wright came to his death from an overdose of whisky and beer drank in too short a time.

—A collision occurred on Saturday near Blockhof Station, Minn., on the L. S. & M. R. R. between two freight trains, which resulted in the killing of D. Curtain, fireman, and serious, if not fatal, injury to Matt. Eager, engineer, and others. The accident was caused by criminal carelessness of the conductor of one of the trains.

—Among the real estate transfers reported as having been recorded in the Recorder's office at St. Louis, are some fifty lots of ground in different parts of the city, ranging from twenty-five to one hundred and fifty feet front, from B. Duncan to Alex. Duncan, for the consideration of one dollar.

—Profound sorrow prevails in Richmond, Va., in consequence of the death of General George E. Pickett, who died in Norfolk last Friday night. Arrangements have been made to hold a memorial meeting this evening of his comrades in the late war and the public generally, to give expression to their feelings on the sad occasion. The remains were laid in a vault until Fall, when they will be removed to Hollywood Cemetery, at Richmond. The funeral was attended by a large number of citizens, the Masonic fraternity, City Council and military.

A TROCIOUS CRUELTY.

Disgusting Case of Cruelty to Animals.

It would be difficult to imagine a more disgusting case of cruelty to animals than one which came before the magistrates at the New-castle-under-Lyne Police Court on Wednesday, when a journeyman butcher named James Heath was charged with cruelty and ill-treating a sheep by partly skinning it alive. It seems that on the 25th ult. a police officer, when passing a slaughter house where Heath was employed, had his attention attracted to the place by the sound of stifled groans of some animal. On looking inside a dreadful spectacle met his eye. The defendant was operating upon a sheep which had been "ineffectually stuck." He had removed the skin from one of the forelegs, the shoulder, and the neck, and the foot, which was cut through and broken off. The wretched animal was seen to raise itself and turn its head towards its tormentor. This mute appeal for mercy failed to touch his heart, and for seven or eight minutes the sheep struggled while the defendant still worked on, when the police-officer, probably thinking that its agonies had been sufficiently prolonged, stopped him. The magistrate said the case was a very shocking one, and that such cruelty must be put down by the "strong arm of the law." They therefore fined Heath 40 shillings and costs, or in default sentenced him to one month's imprisonment. This seems to be all the punishment that the "strong arm of the law" can inflict for an act of almost incredible brutality. If Heath were "partially flayed alive" by the cat-'o-nine-tails, wielded by the "strong arm" of a prison warder, his case would doubtless excite more sympathy than that of the sheep he tortured, but his sufferings would be slight compared with those of his blameless victim.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

WEST VIRGINIA I

RICHARD READER, of Wood county, if he lives till the 7th of August, 1875, will be one hundred years old.

THERE are 444,056 acres of land in the upper Assessor's district of Kanawha county. Value of buildings on the land is $1,014, 165. Value of both land and buildings is $3,376,479. Value of real estate in Charleston, $1,290,372.

THE County Court of Braxton county has offered a reward of $500 for the murderers of Jemima Green. A petition, signed by many citizens and officers, will be sent to Governor Jacob, asking him to also offer a reward for the perpetrators of the outrage and murder.

CAPTAIN ROBERTS, a Government Engineer with a corps of assistants, is engaged in surveying the Monongahela river, between Morgantown and Fairmont, preparatory to its being locked and dammed. It is thought that three dams will be required to secure slack-water navigation between the two points.

At a recent sale of unclaimed goods in Oil City, two merchants bought a couple of boxes, and one being heavier than the other, the owner of the lighter box gave the owner of the heavier one half his purchase price to trade. The "swop" was made, and when the boxes were opened the heaviest one contained medicine for rheumatism, and the lighter one was filled with maple sugar. One man bid a dollar for a box, and got a dozen hats, just in style, and worth fully forty times what they cost him, while the next man paid two dollars and a half for a bundle containing a few hundred bills for Wallack Sisters' show. A merchant paid a dollar for a pair of pants, which were ten sizes too large, destitute of buttons and nearly worn out. Another, from an outlay of ten dollars, considers he is one hundred dollars the better for it.

FIRST EDITION.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Death of the Ex-President and Statesman.

Meeting of the Citizens of Nashville to Express their Sympathy for the Afflicted Family— Profound Sorrow Throughout the Country—Executive Order by the President—The Departments at Washington Ordered to be Draped in Mourning—The Last Hours of the Deceased—Death Caused by Paralysis and Heart Disease—The Funeral to Take Place To-morrow.

KNOXVILLE, July 31.—Senator Johnson died at half-past two o'clock this morning. He desired that his winding sheet be the flag of his country.

NASHVILLE, July 31.—A public meeting of citizens of this city, held this evening to express condolence and sympathy on the death of ex-President Johnson, passed the following resolutions:

First. That we heard with sorrow and of the sad bereavement of the people of Tennessee in the loss of a guide who has for so many years pointed out the right way to political safety, and whose service at this time appeared to us so important in the Republic.

Second. That we deeply sympathize with his aged and afflicted wife in her bereavement, with his daughter and son and their families in the loss they are called to mourn.

Third. That in view of the exalted character, great labors and sublime lessons taught to this generation of his countrymen, that a committee from various counties in Middle Tennessee be appointed to select some place and day for appropriately observing the obsequies of our departed countryman, and that the committee be authorized to select some person who shall prepare an address upon the instruction which Andrew Johnsons' life has given his countrymen, and that the following persons be appointed as such committee upon the obsequies of Andrew Johnson.

The committee is composed of over one hundred of the most prominent citizens of Middle Tennessee. Every arrangement is made for the funeral, which takes place at Greenville, Tenn., on Tuesday, but this may be changed and the remains brought to this city for interment.

Specials to the Nashville papers from Greenville, at 11 o'clock to-night, say ex-President Johnson died of paralysis and heart disease, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Brown, in Carter county, some four miles east of here, this morning at half-past two o'clock. He had been complaining somewhat of ill health during the past month, but felt no serious apprehensions. Last Wednesday he took the morning train to visit his daughter, with whom Mrs. Johnson had been sojourning for the past two weeks. He rode in a hack from Carter's depot to her residence, some six miles distant, and seemed in good spirits on his arrival, and ate a hearty dinner, and after a few minutes of general conversation retired up stairs, and was talking alone with his grand-daughter, Miss Lillie Stover. While thus engaged his tongue refused utterance, and to her great consternation he fell from his seat on the floor. Help was instantly summoned, and almost as soon as raised he expressed indistinctly that his right side was paralized. After being taken to bed, when the family spoke of sending for a physician, he forbade it, saying that he would soon recover. In this way the summoning of medical aid was deferred for twenty-four hours, when Dr. Jobe was called from Elizabethtown, some two miles distant. He instantly began heroic treatment, aided by Dr. Cameron, and deemed at one time on the next day to be succeeding. The patient conversed imperfectly in regard to domestic matters, and did not seem conscious of approaching dissolution, but his case was beyond the skill of a physician, and at seven o'clock last night he became unconscious. Mrs. Patterson and Andrew Johnson, Jr., arrived an hour later, with two physicians from Greenville, Drs. Brey and Taylor, but he did not recognize any of them, and after seven hours and a half of unconsciousness, peacefully breathed his last, surrounded by his wife, children, and all his grandchildren, except the son and daughter of ex-Senator Patterson.

The body will be brought here to-morrow morning, and will be buried with Masonic honors on Tuesday. Knoxville requested the honor of burying the illustrious dead, but the family are unwilling that his remains should be removed from home to any place, unless possibly to the capital of the State he has so long and faithfully served.

MEMPHIS, July 31.—The death of ex-President Johnson caused a profound sensation here, although not altogether unexpected after the dispatches received last night. His political friends were deeply affected and his enemies silenced by his sudden death.

LONG BRANCH, July 31. — President Grant was out driving this afternoon when informed of the death of ex-President Johnson. He was visibly affected.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Secretary Fish, now in New York, has been informed of the death of ex-President Johnson. It is customary, on the decease of an ex-President to issue a short executive order announcing the event, and directing the departments to be draped in mourning, and that during the funeral all public business be suspended. As a mark of respect to ex-President Johnson, the flag was at half-mast from the staff over the music stand of the Executive Mansion and from various public buildings in the city.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Soon after the announcement to-day of the death of Ex-President Johnson, flags were placed at half-mast over City Hall.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 31.—The announcement of the death of Andrew Johnson creates profound sorrow here.

MEMPHIS, August 1.—The *Avalanche* appears this morning with its column rules reversed, as a mark of respect to ex-President Johnson. That paper and the *Appeal* urge a mass meeting of citizens to express their regrets at the death of the deceased.

Executive Order.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The following executive order has been issued:

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1875.—It becomes the painful duty of the President to announce to the people of the United States the death of Andrew Johnson, the late survivor of his honored predecessors, which occurred in Carter county, East Tennessee, at an early hour this morning. The solemnity of occasion which called him to the Presidency, with the varied nature and length of his public services, will cause him to be long remembered and occasion mourning for the death of a distinguished public servant. As a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several departments of the Government at Washington be draped in mourning until the close of the day designated for his funeral, and that all public business be suspended on that day. It is further ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable honors to be paid on the occasion to the memory of the illustrious dead.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.
By the President.
JNO. L. CADWALADER,
Acting Secretary of State.

The Opinion of the London "Times."

LONDON, August 1.—The London *Times*, in its obituary article on Andrew Johnson, says his career illustrates both the strong and weak points of the American social and political systems. During his tenure of office he showed himself wanting in tact, refinement and knowledge of men, yet he had some qualities which are not so abundant in American politics as to be despised, when it was found he had dauntless courage, some political insight, and honesty never shadowed by suspicion.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Speeches by Senator Sherman and Ex-Governor Hayes at Marion, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—A heavy rain fell at Marion, Lawrence county, last night, rendering the roads almost impassable. Yet a large attendance was present at the County Convention. In the evening Hon. John Sherman and ex-Governor Hayes addressed a large meeting. It is estimated that 9,000 people were present during the afternoon.

A Stimly-Attended Meeting of the Democracy at Mansfield, Ohio.

MANSFIELD, July 31.—Senator Thurman began his speech at ten minutes past two o'clock, reading from manuscript. He was introdnced by the President, Col. B. Burns, in a ten minutes' speech, the noticeable thing about which was a very flattering allusion to ex-Governor Hayes and very little mention of Governor Allen. The meeting was small. About 800 persons surrounded the stand on the park. There were more from a distance than from the surrounding country. The weather was pleasant.

Weavers Take a Vacation.

FALL RIVER, July 31.—The weavers in mass meeting to-night resolved to take a vacation of one month, beginning on Monday next. The Presidency of this body remains vacant, Vice President Gots occupying the chair.

On July 4th the Department of the Interior buildings in Yeddo were destroyed by fire. A great number of ancient historical documents, of which no copies exist, were burned, together with the entire collection of maps upon which the Surveying Bureau had been engaged four years.

The Russian Commissioners are daily expected in Yeddo to complete the arrangements for the transfer of Saghalien, the newly acquired territory, which will be occupied as a penal settlement.

Minister Bingham, in Yeddo, and Consul General Van Buren in Yokohama, offered suitable entertainments on July 5th. The anniversary was quietly celebrated, no salutes being fired by the ships-of-war in the harbor.

HONG KONG, July 1, SHANGHAI, July 1.—There are renewed indications that China is about to commence war upon Kashghar in consequence of the alleged discovery that the rulers of that tributary State are preparing to revolt against Chinese authority.

Elmer, the Peruvian Charge de Affaires, arrived at Pekin for the ratification of a treaty between Peru and China.

It is reported that an official of the first rank, a Viceroy, and brother of Lhung Chang, will be sent as commissioner to Yunnan to investigate the murder of Margley. This appointment is in consequence of the dissatisfaction of the English legation with previous nominations of persons inferior in grade.

There was a destructive fire at Hong Kong on the night of June 22. Much foreign property was destroyed, including Prenuses, Russel & Co., who estimate their damage at $35,000.

The disturbances in Manchevaria continue. The Government troops are reported to be held in check by the insurgents. On June 12th the steamer Carisbrooke, for Singapore, owned by British subjects, was discovered landing passengers and a cargo on the island of Hainan. Being closed to foreigners, the ship was boarded and seized by the English customs officials in the Chinese service, and ordered to Whampoa for investigation. The Captain of the Carisbrooke promised to follow a Chinese gunboat to that port, but presently endeavored to escape to Hong Kong. After several warnings his vessel was fired upon and disabled, and finally captured and taken to Whampoa. There were several hundred passengers on the Carisbrooke, but none were injured, the shots having been directed at the rudder only. There was much excitement among the English, though a few deny that the seizure was unwarranted, as an attempt at smuggling was obvious. The judicial investigation at Canton having resulted unsatisfactory, it was referred to Peking for judgment.

The American Consul at Chin Kiog, while walking with his wife, was assaulted with offensive language by a party of Chinese soldiers. The native police interfered. A fight ensued between the Chinese, the Americans not being further molested. Two soldiers were arrested and taken to the British consulate for incarceration, which place was soon surrounded by a military mob, demanding the release of their companions. They were presently dispersed by one of their own officers. Magnified reports having reached Shanghai, Consuls Seward and Medhurst proceeded to Chin Kiog in American and British ships of-war for an investigation. The Chinese promptly offered full reparation. The authorities will themselves punish some of the officers, and inflict ample punishment on the offenders. Assaults are reported on attachees of the British and Russian legations by mobs in Peking.

Continued engagements are reported between the savages of Formosa and China. It is now admitted that China must extirpate them, as she cannot subjugate the aborigines.

The American bark James Condie, from New York to Yokohama, was wrecked on March 30th on the island of Camboda. The passengers and crew were well treated by the natives. They were rescued on April 14th by the Italian ship-of-war Vitton Pisani. Captain Alexander, his wife and children, the officers and crew were taken to Batavia. Dr. Vanderpoel, a passenger, was brought to Hong Kong on the Vitton Pisani.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 1, 1875.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hygrom.	Wind.		Weather.
7 A. M.	30.064	60	92	S. W.	E.	Lt. Rain.
2 P. M.	29.986	64	72	S.	E.	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	19.942	61	88	S.	E.	Lt. Rain.

Mean Barometer, 29.983.
Mean Thermometer, 61.
Highest Thermometer, 68.
Lowest Thermometer, 59.
Rain Fall, .65.

L. A. WELSH,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, 1 A. M., August 2, 1875.

Probabilities To-Day.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, generally cloudy weather and rain, with northerly to easterly winds, and slight changes in temperature, followed by clearing weather, rising barometer and north to west winds during the night.

The rivers in Virginia and Pennsylvania, the Ohio river and Lower Mississippi will rise.

Meteorological Summary.

The following is a summary of the observations made at Pittsburgh during the month of July:

Barometer—Highest, 30.26; lowest, 29.65; mean, 29.93.

Temperature—Highest, 95; lowest, 57; mean, 72.9; mean in July, 1874, 74.7.

Winds—Prevailing winds, northwest; greatest velocity, 36 miles per hour; total number of miles, 3,345.

Number of clear days, 0; cloudy, 2; days on which rain fell, 6. Mean humidity, 70.8. Mean rainfall, .17.

ASSASSINATION IN ILLINOIS.

The Bollinger-Russell Fued—The Twenty-seventh Murder.

ST. LOUIS, August 1.—A dispatch from Carbonville, Ills., says another assassination, growing out of the Bollinger-Russell feud, in Williamson county, Ills., was committed on Saturday night, at Crainville. William Spence, a merchant of that place, had retired for the night in a room over his store. About 10 o'clock he was aroused by two unknown men, who said they desired to make some purchases. Spence got up, went down stairs, and while pulling on his shoes previous to opening the store door, he was fired on twice, both shots taking effect in the abdomen, killing him. The store was ransacked, but few articles taken, and Spence's empty pocket book was found a short distance from the store. The real cause of the crime is not known, but is attributed to the fact that Spence entertained some friends who attended Geo. W. Sisner's funeral on Friday last. This is the twenty-seventh murder committed since the feud between the Bollinger and Russell families began, a few years ago. The ransacking of Spence's store is considered as a blind to make people think the murder was committed for punder.

SEASONABLE SPORTS.

The Races at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, July 31.—The free handicap race, all ages, one mile, Countess won by over a length, Inspiration second, McDaniels' filly third, Leander fourth. Time 1:42½.

Second race, purse $800, 2¼ miles; Mate, 1; Madge, 2; Monmouth, 3; Vandalite, 4; Invoice last. Time 3:46¾.

The third race was a handicap handle race, purse $650, mile heats, over four hurdles. The first heat was won by Cariboo by three lengths, Daylight second, Warrior third, Minnie Macfourth, Prodigal Son fifth, Tipperary gelding sixth, Bullet last. Time 1:54¼.

The second was a dead heat between Daylight and Cariboo, Bullet third. The Tipperary gelding fell over the last hurdle. Time 1:52½.

The betting after the second heat on the only starters was Cariboo $800 and Daylight $550. The heat and race was won by Cariboo, beating Daylight by a head. Time 1:53¾.

The Cleveland Races.

CLEVELAND, July 31.—The 2:34 race, which was postponed yesterday on account of darkness, was finished this morning. Nerea had two heats last night and won the first heat this morning, taking the first money. Time of third heat, 1:26½. Hall second.

Base Ball.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Mutuals, 15; Chicagos, 3.

BOSTON, July 31.—Bostons, 8; New Havens, 2.

NEW HAVEN, July 31.—St. Louis Browns, 7; Hartfords, 1.

Railway Traffic Contract Annulled.

ST. LOUIS, August 1.—A special from Kansas City to the *Globe-Democrat* says Robert E. Carr, President of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, announces that the traffic contract recently made between that road and the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern line, has been annulled. The announcement caused a good deal of comment in railroad circles. It is said Jay Gould undertook to manage the matter, but has been forced to back down.

Spinners' Strike at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, MASS., July 31.—At a meeting last night, it was voted to strike in three of the mills. The resolution was carried by a vote of five over two-thirds. This proceeding will without doubt cause a general "lock-out."

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Circulation of the Bible Authorized in Turkey.

Appropriation by the French Assembly for Supplementary War Expenses.

The Insurrection in Herzegovinia.

Late News from China and Japan.

A British Steamer Caught Smuggling.

Fenian Amnesty Meeting in London.

Agitation Over the O'Connell Celebration.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Weaving Factory Burned.

BELFAST, Ireland, July 31.—The Broadwood weaving factory, in this city, was burned to-day. The damage is estimated at $750,000. Seven hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

Fenian Amnesty meeting.

LONDON, August 1.—An immense meeting in favor of amnesty for the Fenian convicts was held in Hyde Park to-day. It was stated that 100,000 persons gathered around the various speakers' stands. John O'Conner Power, a member of Parliament, presided, and in his speech declared that the Fenian prisoners were entitled to approbation rather than censure. Biggar, a member for Lavan county, and Messrs. Parnell and Mellon were also present. Resolutions of the usual character were carried by acclamation.

The Cause of Rev. Mr. Richards' Death.

LONDON, August 1.—Rev. Mr. Richards, of Charleston, West Virginia, whose death at Edinburgh was reported yesterday, died from the effects of a fall in the railway depot, by which he fractured his skull.

The O'Connell Centennial.

LONDON, August 1.—The O'Connell Centenary demonstration has assumed unexpected political and diplomatic significance, embarrassing to Liberals, Home Rulers and the Government. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, supposed to be at the instigation of the wily Cardinal Cullen, a pure Churchman, caring nothing for the memory of O'Connell, has given the affair an Ultramontane character, offensive alike to Irish and English Liberals, the Protestant noblemen, Home Rulers and Fenians. The invitations were mainly intended to Catholic laymen and Bishops of England, France and Germany, which has drawn an indignant protest from one of the Irish peers, who claims that the Lord Mayor is unauthorized to use his office for a purely Catholic purpose. Canal Dalton, who is known to be an enemy of Home Rule, and he hopes thus to divide and destroy that party. The Home Rulers and Fenians will probably have a independent celebration in honor of the liberator. They cannot co-operate in an Ultramontane movement without endangering the alliance and alienating Protestants who sympathize with Home Rule principles. Men like Butt, Saith van and McCarthy Downing deplore the character given the affair, and fear they will in consequence lose the support of English Liberals and Irish Protestants in Dublin. The Lord Mayor is considered impolitic in resolving to propose the Queen's health before the Queen's. The English generally would cooperate in a proper demonstration in honor of the liberator, who they admire as a defender of and religion of liberty and parliamentary reform, but they will not stand Ultramontanism or insult to the Queen. Sir Henry James, Sir William Harcourt and other advanced Liberals openly oppose the demonstration as admirers of O'Connell's career. They do not want an identification with an anti-Bismarck demonstration, because if the Lord Mayor expresses sympathy with imprisoned bishops it would give Bismarck a chance to open on the sympathizers with a movement hostile to German amity.

It is a significant fact that no German burgomaster answered the London Lord Mayor's invitations to the municipal banquet. This, it is believed, was by order of Bismarck. The invitations were accepted by the other Continental Mayors. The greatest attention was paid to the Prefect of the Seine, who now holds a reception in London, like that held by Lord Mayor himself. The band of the Garde Republic playing French national airs in the Alexandria Palace and being cheered enthusiastically by the English people.

Disraeli and Gladstone are rather reticent. It is believed Disraeli would cheerfully join in a proper tribute to the liberator, and Gladstone would accept an invitation and deliver a eulogy, but he having sided with Dollinger, he must consistently condemn the Ultramontane coloring given to the approaching demonstration. Besides, he believes Cardinals Cullen and Manning and other astute Catholics have contrived the demonstration purposely to embroil Gladstone in Germany while consolidating Catholic feeling.

Lord Derby believes the feeling on the continent favors holding Governments responsible for all occurring under their jurisdiction. If the German bishops introduced their internal politics in their Irish speeches it would cause hard feeling between the German and the English papers, and possibly result in a difficulty with Bismarck.

AUSTRIA.

The Insurrection in Herzegovinia.

VIENNA, August 1.—Count Andrassy, Austrian Premier, who was on leave of absence, has returned to Vienna on account of the Herzegovinian complications.

The Vienna *Presse* says it has reason to believe that Prince Milan's object in coming to this city is to sound the Government and ascertain whether Austria intends to preserve neutrality if the insurrection is protected, whether she will not recommend the Porte to refrain from active measures during the present disturbances, and finally, whether, she is inclined to support the demands which the Servian Government contemplates requesting the development of the independence of Servia.

The *Presse* concludes that if the Austrian Government's reply is not altogether in the negative, it will be because Turkey will fail to show a lack of energy at the commencement of the Herzegovinian insurrection.

RUSSIA.

Destructive Fire.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—A fire broke out on Thursday in the town of Eriansk, Government of Orel, and raged until to-day, when it was extinguished by rain. Two-thirds of the place was destroyed. The inhabitants became panic-stricken during the conflagration and fled to the fields for safety. Brianck comprised a population of thirteen thousand.

Imprisoned for Being Socialists.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—Two students and two citizens charged with being implicated in the Socialist movement have been convicted and sentenced each to ten years' imprisonment. Four other persons convicted of the same offense were sent to prison for short terms.

TURKEY.

Signs of Christianity.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31.—The *Levant Herald* states that the Government has authorized the circulation of the bible in Turkey.

The Herzegovinian Revolution.

BELGRADE, August 1.—Prince Milan has gone to Vienna to confer with the Foreign Office in regard to the situation in Herzegovinia. The Servians have opened subscriptions in aid of the insurrection, and much excitement prevails in the principality.

GERMANY.

The National Rifle Match.

STUTTGART, July 31.—Emperor William has telegraphed from Gastein that he will contribute a prize of honor to be competed for in the German National Rifle Match here next week.

Obituary.

BERLIN, July 31.—Dr. Von Schweetzer, the leader of the Social Democrats, is dead.

SWITZERLAND.

The Strike on the St. Gothard Tunnel

BERNE, July 31.—Four of the striking workmen on the St. Gothard Tunnel were killed and eight wounded when the Swiss troops attacked the strikers on Thursday. The men have all resumed work.

FRANCE.

Appropriation for War Expenses.

VERSAILLES, July 31.—The National Assembly to-day voted eighteen million francs for supplementary war expenses.

BY MAIL.

From China and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Arrived—The O. & O. Co.'s steamer Belgic, from Hong Kong, via Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, July 12.—The new deliberative assembly at Genasin was organized and opened by the Emperor on July 5. The following day a discussion commenced upon the preparation of a new system of jurisprudence.

TESTING A BRIDGE.

The New Iron Bridge of the Erie Railway Over Genesee Falls.

PORTAGE, N. Y., July 31.—The new iron bridge of the Erie Railway over Genesee Falls at this place was to-day put to a thorough test preparatory to running through trains. President Jewett, with the General Superintendent, Engineer in Chief, General Passenger Agent James N. Abbott, and other officers arrived from New York this morning. At noon the first engine passed slowly upon the bridge, coming to a full stop in the centre of the main span, two hundred and thirty-five feet above the river, and settled its triumph, and proceeded across the bridge amid the cheers of the multitude that lined the high banks on either side. The second test was made by sending two Mogul engines across, and finally a train of six monster locomotives, whose cabs were covered with employes of the road, moved slowly forward with waving banners, and came to a full stop midway, making an examination till the test was pronounced complete.

President Jewett and the party, with a number of journalists, then passed over in a special train, together with a long train containing people from the surrounding country. The Portage bridge is eight hundred feet long, and takes the place of the famous wooden structure burned on May 6th. Through trains via Portage will now be run, materially shortening the route West.

Counterfeiters Arrested.

ST. PAUL, July 31.—Three counterfeiters were arrested here to-night by Assistant Chief B. Benton and two assistants of the United States Secret Service and United States Marshal McLaren. They gave their names as G. Wolsey, S. Peyser, and Mary Clark, the latter the wife of Wolsey. They have been here two months in business as counterfeit makers. The officers captured $100,000 bills in all stages, mostly tens on the First National Bank of Paducah, press plates, electrotype, tools, etc. They came here from Clear Lake, Ia. Part of the gang was caught at Bosiowan a month ago.

Wife Murder in Kansas.

ATCHISON, Ks., July 31.—At White Cloud, on Thursday last, a man named Hurst killed his wife. They had been married only six months, and separated. On Thursday afternoon he went to the house where his wife was staying, called her out to the fence, put his arms about her, kissed her affectionately, then cut her throat with a large knife. Hurst was arrested, and it was with difficulty that the officers prevented lynching by the populace. He is now in jail at Troy, and pretends to be crazy.

The Liquor Controversy in Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., July 31.—Judge Cochrane, in the Superior Court, to-day rendered an opinion in the liquor controversy. He held that the law of 1875 ought to be declared unconstitutional as a tax law, and not as a license law; that the Legislature could tax business as well as property; that the tax was a specific tax, but not a State specific tax, and that in his judgment it was not invalid because it is not ordered by localities. The case will go to the Supreme Court for a final decision at the October term.

Cruelty to a Lunatic.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Mary Troxell, who has been kept in close confinement in an apartment reeking with filth and without ventilation in a house on Nelson street, was rescued to-day by the police, and removed to the Insane Hospital. Her sisters were arrested.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUSSELMAN & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO, also the celebrated
GIANT AND IRONSIDE NAVY.
To be had in Pittsburgh at R. & W. Jenkinson's, John Fullerton & Son, J. W. Taylor, Martin Heyl, T. J. Wallace, J. M. Sichel & Co., E. Poerstell & Co., Carter Brothers, Dilworth Brothers, T. C. Jenkins, Knox & Orr, Herzog & Bechman, also all other Tobacco and Grocery Houses.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1875.

August Gold Sales.

The Assistant Treasurer at New York has been directed by the Treasurer to sell gold during the month of August as follows: One and one-half millions on the first and third Thursdays each, and one million dollars on the second and fourth Thursdays each; total, five millions.

Postal Affairs.

An order has been issued from the Post-office Department to include the Milwaukee, (Wis.) postoffice in the list of first-class letter carriers' offices and the pay of the carriers has been increased accordingly.

STATE BREVITIES.

A DISEASE of the throat is attacking the horses in Chester county.

ERIE COUNTY has 15,904 registered voters, an increase of 1,000 since 1874.

WAYNESBURG College has been furnished with a new bell. It weighs about 1,000 pounds, and cost four hundred dollars.

THE way of the McKean County School Directors is hard. In voting a $2,000 salary to their Superintendent, they are ordered by the State Superintendent to assemble and reconsider their former action and reduce it in proportion to other salaries.

A PARTY of hunters from Tionesta killed a bear last week and treed two cubs. After waiting thirty-six hours for the cubs to come down the tree, like Davy Crockett's coon, one of the hunters ascended the tree and capturing them, let them down with a rope.

IN A small and narrow valley above Lenhartsville, Berks county, there is a well-built house, containing two beds and a quantity of household furniture, which for several years has been unoccupied, but stands alone and deserted. It is stated that three years ago a family occupying this house was stricken with the small-pox, and all but two died, since which time no one has ventured within its walls.

THERE are about 570 Granges in the State, with a total membership of over 50,000, and weekly additions are being made to the number. Butler county having the largest organization is Bradford, with 48 subordinate Granges and a membership of about 2,500. The counties of Allegheny, Cambria, Cameron, Carbon, Elk, Juniata, McKean, Philadelphia, Potter and Somerset are entirely without grange organizations in their limits.

JACOB PECK, a colored barber, of Meadville, but who has worked in Greenville of and on for the past six or seven years, was found dead in his shop at Harrisville, on Sabbath morning, 18th inst. Peck, who was in the habit of indulging too freely in strong drink occasionally, and in one of these sprees had made the assertion that he had license here, and exercised his right as an American citizen, by imbibing freely. He returned to Harrisville on Saturday, and it is thought, took some drug to make him sleep, and was found as above stated.

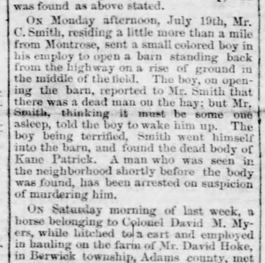
ON Monday afternoon, July 19th, Mr. C. Smith, residing a little more than a mile from Montrose, sent a small colored boy in his employ to open a barn standing back from the highway on a rise of ground in the middle of the field. The boy, on opening the barn, reported to Mr. Smith that there were no horses in the barn but Mr. Smith, thinking it must be some one asleep, told the boy to wake him up. The boy being terrified, Smith went himself into the barn, and found the dead body of Kane Patrick. A man who was seen in the neighborhood shortly before the body was found, has been arrested on suspicion of murdering him.

ON Saturday morning of last week, a horse belonging to Colonel David M. Myers, while hitched to a cart and employed in hauling on the farm of Mr. David Hoke, in Berwick township, Adams county, met with a singular and fatal accident. It appears he was being driven through one of the fields, when suddenly and without any premonition whatever, the ground commenced caving in under him, and notwithstanding the efforts of the driver to extricate and save him, the horse sank to a depth of about ten feet, the ground rapidly closing over and entombing him. Assistance was at once summoned, and the animal was speedily dug out, but he was dead, having been smothered by the Washington county farmers in this and a number of counties have been compelled to cut their grass before they were ripe. The grasshoppers have been destroying them wholesale. Many fields have been completely ruined. The grain is all cut off, leaving the stalk standing like a stripped tobacco stem. They are becoming worse every day. As the meadows are mowed and the hay stacked, the hopper skips for pastures green and new. They have lit into gardens, devouring everything green, and we learn that they have commenced on the corn. The late rains, it was hoped, would destroy them to such an extent that they could do but little harm, but they hopped upon the fences and laughed at the storm, the winds and the rain. Since, they seem to go in on their work of destruction with resumed appetites.—*Waynesburg Republican.*

For Additional Telegrams See Fourth Page.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT.



The House that Sells the Great
WHITE RIVER FLOUR,
The Best Flour
For the Money in the United States.
FULL AND COMPLETE LINE
GROCERIES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Franklin Banking Company, having decided to discontinue business in Pittsburgh, request all depositors to call and draw their balances immediately. aug2

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

OFFICE MASS MINING COMPANY,
No. 47 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., July 10, 1875.

Notice is hereby given that all stock of this Company on which the installment heretofore called in, 1874, is due and unpaid, has been declared forfeited, and such of said stock as belongs to citizens of the State of Michigan, will be sold for default at the office of the Secretary of the Company, 47 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, at 12 o'clock noon, August 24, 1875, unless payment of amount due on same is made on or before that time.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES W. BROWN,
154 Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS, FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

CITY CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH July 31, 1875.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received up until SATURDAY, August 7th, at 12 M., for the Printing and Binding of 500 and 1,000 copies of POLICE MANUAL. Samples of work can be seen at City Clerk's Office. The Committee on City Printing reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING.
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875.

DAILY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum	$10 00
By Mail for six months	5 00
By Mail for three months	2 50
By Mail for one month	1 00
By the week payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or its Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of five	1 50
Clubs of ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE *—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.*

KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND.
AUGUSTUS BECKERT.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅛.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 24½f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 112⅛.

THE severe and abundant rains which have fallen in many western localities have done considerable dame to growing crops. Too much proves to be as bad as too little, so far as the elements are concerned.

THE *Post* of this city is the only Democratic paper we have seen that is stupid enough to defend the currency feature of the Ohio platform. In other directions the Democratic press not only refuse to defend it, but give up Ohio as lost.

THE Oregon Democracy have taken issue with the Ohio Democrats, on monetary and other questions. They have also nominated a son of Jim Lane, of fragrant memory, for Congress. They seem to have started out for a vigorous campaign.

THE continued and heavy rains have made the farmers feel very anxious as to their crops. The superabundance of water serves to produce a rank growth of vegetation, but operates against the formation of grain. Our entire valley is now supplied with rain until we have more than we need,—the atmosphere, when the sun is shining, being humid and unhealthy.

WE ARE gratified to notice that D. D Cone, Esq., of Washington, D. C., has been appointed by the President as his private Secretary, to sign land warrants. Mr. Cone has been connected with the press, and is one of those honest, courteous, intelligent gentlemen, who are worthy and capable of recognition and honor. A better selection could not have been made.

SAYS the Baltimore *Gazette*, Democratic: "Our Ohio correspondent, after a careful survey of the situation from an impartial standpoint, reaches the conclusion that the Democratic prospects for success in that State are anything but promising. It is pretty evident that a strong and irresistible counter current against the position of the party on the currency issue has set in, which will culminate in disaster in October." This is plain and positive.

THE New York *World* is putting the Harrisburg *Patriot* through a series of cross questions, that are evidently of a very puzzling character. It more than intimates that the *Patriot* has had transactions with the State Treasury which cannot be explained very intelligently on an honest basis. What is amusing about the affair is the calm and lofty indifference with which the *Post* looks on the fight. The *World* just intimates, however that when it gets through with the *Patriot*, it will stir up our Democratic rooster with a particularly long pole.

IT looks as if Dr. Bacon were disposed to drive Bowen into a formal statement of whatever charges he has, against Beecher. Allusion is made to the charges he withdrew, and the intimation given that the world will believe Beecher innocent, if he do not prove him guilty. We fancy Bowen is entirely too sharp to be caught. Unlike Tilton, he does not allow himself to be driven into a corner by taunts and inuendoes. It is more likely he can be reached through his pocket. Should the *Independent* run down, as it seems to be doing, he may see in this a reason for striking. But a purely selfish man never strikes so as to hurt very badly.

THE colored people are not so easily led about, as regards their political fealty, as some imagine they should be. Fred. Douglass delivered a speech at Hillsdale which was interpreted as directing the colored people to leave the Republican ranks. This was met by such a strong opposing influence that even Mr. Douglass feels called upon to explain. His explanation is that he did not mean to say that the time had now come for the colored people to go over to the Democrats,—but to generally state that the time would come when their vote would be divided between the two political parties. In other words it was a generality,—a mere prophecy, and not advice. Mr. Douglass is deeply dissatisfied with the course pursued in giving a sectarian turn to the Howard University, and thinks that as it rests upon the money due dead black soldiers, it should be mainly controlled by colored men, for the good of colored students. In this he is right; but all this is not political and should not be accepted as a reason for deserting the Republican party.

PROFESSOR BONAMY PRICE, who did not make himself a very brilliant reputation while in this country, nevertheless writes quite sensibly as to the cause of failures in England. He gives the destruction of capital, as the main cause. The great iron interests of England have been especially unfortunate. The iron made has cost more than it could be sold for. "There has been a large consumption of food, clothing, materials, and tools by the workers in iron; the iron produce has not fetched back an equivalent in corn from America, wool and cotton from divers countries, meat and butter from England, and so on." There has therefore been a destruction of capital. The nation is less fitted to carry on business. This affords but another evidence of what we stated in Saturday's issue, that the competition between interests is becoming very close. This being the case, England will not be able to pursue her old policy of breaking down competing industries. And this equilibrium of strength has been secured in this country and on the continent by the policy of protection.

THE *Post* is up in arms at our remark about the Ohio Democracy, and asks us a list of questions. Fearing our answers might prove inconvenient, it is at the pains to point out exactly on what basis the answer shall be made. Thank you. We join with the sensible press of the country in accepting the comments and statements of Governor Allen and Sam Carey as the true exponents of just what the Ohio platform means. And both these gentlemen have declared that the true policy of the Government is to issue greenbacks in sufficient quantity to redeem our interest bearing bonds. The New York *Post*, proverbially cautious in its statements, says, as to the drift and purpose of the Ohio Democrats, "There is no doubt that the men who framed the Columbus resolutions desire to incorporate their substance with the national Democratic platform next year. If they secure for them, through the election of Governor Allen next October, the approval of a majority of the voters of the State of Ohio, they will demand their acceptance by the Democratic National Convention more imperatively than they can do if they shall be rejected by the people of Ohio in the autumn election. They will say to the Convention: 'Promise us more paper money and repudiation of the public obligation to the bondholders, and we will pledge to you the electoral vote of our great State. We can guarantee it on no other terms, because our people are in favor of inflation and repudiation.'" So others see as we do. As to the *Post's* series of questions, we could easily and conveniently answer them, but we remember that we have asked the *Post* two questions which it has steadily ignored. We will restate them, and when it answers, we will meet its questions: 1. Does the *Post* approve the course of President Pierce in sending troops to break up and drive out the members of the Topeka Legislature? 2. Does it favor the Democracy of Pennsylvania sustaining the claims of the Backpay, Salary Grabber, Sam Randall, for the Speakership of the next House of Congress? As our cotemporary seems to be in the way of noticing the GAZETTE, perhaps it may see these questions.

SENATOR THURMAN, of Ohio, having conveniently waited till popular opinion fully disclosed itself, delivered his long-expected speech at Mansfield, Ohio, on Saturday last. The address is deprecatory and apologetic in tone, and is evidently tinged with the melancholy of expected defeat. The amusing parts of the address are those which refer to the monetary question. He declares himself a hard money man, but claims that the platform will admit of just such construction as individuals choose to put upon it. It is tweedledum or tweedledee,—just as you please. The following, from the address suitably illustrates this: "And then, as to inflation, the platform does not expressly demand more currency. It denounces contraction, but does not say in plain words, give us inflation. What it does say is, 'that the volume of currency be made and kept equal to the wants of trade;' and this is all. Now, I suppose that there is not, and never has been, a man in any civilized country who would not say that the volume of currency should be equal to the wants of trade. To say so is to utter a truism, a mere abstraction. The practical question is, Have we that volume now? and upon this question the platform is silent. To him who believes that the present volume is sufficient, it means no inflation, for in his mind it is already quite 'equal to the wants of trade.' To another man man, who thinks that more currency is needed, it does mean expansion; and so, whether it means the one thing or the other depends upon the preconceived opinions of every one who reads it." So the platform, according to Senator Thurman, is a mere deception—a sham. All the Ohio Democrats do not think this, as Mr. Thurman admits that: "I know that some of its warmest advocates regard it as a declaration against gold and silver, and for an irredeemable greenback currency now and forever, coupled with great and permanent inflation." He even generalizes and emphasizes this: "Another class of editors denounce us because we do not surrender our convictions and support paper money and inflation as well as the ticket." So the mountain labored and brought forth a rat.

DEATH OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

Senator and ex-President Andrew Johnson died on Saturday last, from a paralytic stroke which came upon him the Wednesday previous. He was expected in the city of Washington during the present week, and evidently passed away at a time when he was unusually active in preparing for next Winter's labors. He was not an old man, —having been born in 1808, and being, therefore, but 67 years of age. The active and public character of his life, and his long continuance in public office, caused many to think him older than he was. It seems strange that he should, at his age, have had his career arrested by a paralytic stroke,—yet we notice that paralysis is becoming very frequent and fatal in its effects. We are a nervous people, and live excited, active lives, involving generally some form of overwork. There can be no doubt that this is one of the reasons why paralysis has become so alarmingly frequent. Andrew Johnson was possessed of a large measure of excitability. He was not a man of large mind, or liberal culture, but he possessed a nervous force that attracted attention toward him, and gave him a large measure of success. His life was necessarily well supplied with excitements, —as he entered political life as soon as he reached his majority, and has held office or been struggling for office from that time till his death. Thus he was made Alderman at twenty-one, rose to be Mayor of Greenville, went from there to the Legislature, was made Presidential elector one year, then sent to the State Senate, then to Congress for ten successive years, was elected Governor for two terms at the close of his Congressional career, and at the expiration of his gubernatorial term, in 1857, was elected United States Senator for six years. Lincoln made him military Governor of Tennessee at the close of his Senatorial term. He was then put on the Presidential ticket as candidate for Vice President, elected, soon after succeeded to the Presidency, on the assassination of President Lincoln, and after five years' retirement came up as United States Senator once more. Thus he passed a life of excitement, which wore on his nervous power, and prepared him for the disease which finally came upon him.

It is difficult to make an estimate of Andrew Johnson which will be in accord with popular ideas. His friends thought him an exceptionally great man, and his opponents underrated his real power. He was possessed of shrewdness, sagacity, was positive even to stubbornness, and at times pugnacious to a degree that seriously marred his influence. Yet in the one element of keeping himself in office, he was amazingly successful. We believe his ability was greatly overrated. His educational advantages were nothing, and he really did little more than ring the changes on a few ideas, while in public life. In his State Legislature he first lost, and then gained influence by opposing a system of internal improvements which had been proposed, and afterward proved failures. In Congress his reputation rested, chiefly, on his activity and prominence in advocating the bill to refund the fine which had been levied on Andrew Jackson at New Orleans, in favoring the annexation of Texas, the tariff of 1846, the war measures of Polk and a homestead bill. In the United States Senate his devotion to the Union was his great triumph, and led to his being elected Vice-President, and thus succeeding to the Presidency. He delivered no great speeches, nor originated or controlled any great measures, with which his name will be permanently identified. His adherence to the Union cause was noble, and was grandly rewarded.

Mr. Johnson's Presidential career is comparatively fresh in the minds of the people. He entered office with the declaration that his future career would be essentially like his past public life, so far as views and principles were involved. It was generally understood that he purposed to follow Lincoln's policy as to reconstruction, and it probably was his purpose at the beginning. But he was possessed of an individuality that would not accept the plans of others; and hence, little by little he began to change. He was less friendly to the colored people, and more attentive to the ex-rebels. Eventually his feeling that Congress did not sustain him as heartily as it should found expression in a speech,—violent, undignified and insulting. Of course this led to an outbreak of feeling over the entire country. A rupture was recognized as having taken place between him and the Republican party. He evidently, afterward, cultivated the Democracy, but they were shy of him, and the Republicans did not altogether lose their hold upon him. While it was given out that they were not in accord, Seward and others remained in the Cabinet, and adapted themselves to his whims, that they might control him in matters that were deemed important. He was bound with silken cords, yet knew not that he wore them. His outbreak with Stanton and quarrel with Grant, because, as Secretary of War *ad interim*, he yielded to the action of Congress, illustrate the difficulty that attended the work of managing the President. Still, it was accomplished with tolerable success, and he finished his Presidential career without having wrought other harm than delaying reconstruction, and keeping up the spirit of exasperation between the North and South.

Out of the difficulties above referred to, grew the impeachment trial,—the only event of the kind, as applied to the President, in our national annals. There was an inside history to this that will probably never reach the public. That it grew out of high feeling, which began with the 12th of February speech is true, but feeling doubtless produced conviction, and the articles of impeachment were preferred in the full belief of their justice and merits. The trial was, in part, a farce. The majority saw that there would be dangers following successful impeachment, that might be as serious as would Mr. Johnson's continuance in office be. On the other hand, his friends were active, and the person who manipulated certain Senators, and the price paid are now tolerably well known. It is declared that Mr. Johnson neither knew nor had part in this, but the New York Custom House was handled very suspiciously just at that time, and after. It is certain that the close of the trial was a relief all round; and to none more than the President himself.

His subsequent career has been less prominent. He has been a candidate for Congress in his home district, and eventually was elected to the United States Senate, taking his seat in March last. He had not the opportunity to do much, but delivered a speech on the Louisiana question. Much interest was drawn to him by the fact of an ex-President being elected Senator; and it was known that he cherished a lively hatred toward President Grant, and thus an attack on him was anticipated. They were not disappointed as to the *animus* of the speech, but it fell flat because of its lack of ability and force. It was an attempt to contrast his own policy with that of President Grant,—but its statements and logic were weak and forgeless. A more vigorous career was anticipated for him at the next session of the Senate, but excitements had worn down his strength, and he was unable to resist the force of disease.

Much discussion has taken place as to whether Johnson could be classed as a statesman. His mind turned chiefly to the consideration of constitutional questions, and even the minor and more detailed items of legislation were considered by him in their relations to our fundamental law. Indeed, the frequency of his references to the Constitution became the subject of jovial remark. Yet it is evident that he was drawn to this by his early readings, and was sincere and honest. But it must be said, if statesmanship consists in clear and lucid interpretations of the Constitution, and the application of the truths evolved to the changing phases of our political life, he cannot be regarded in this higher sense, as a great statesman. Webster, Clay, Seward, and Sumner were exponents of this higher form of statesmanship. We admit that in a minor sense —that in which, he sought to apply certain fundamental political truths to laws to be enacted, he possessed, in a degree, the quality of statesmanship—but not in the higher sense in which those above referred to are considered. Yet his views and strength of character in rising above the temptations to join in the rebellion, have been regarded as involving some of the elements of statesmanship. When, however, his early life and lack of opportunity are considered, it is surprising that he attained to what he did,—both in mental culture and official position.

He has been considered a demagogue, more than else, but the closing scene of conscious life, and the request he made to be buried by his friends, with the American flag wrapped around him, leads us to think that words and acts which were considered demagoguery were really honest, candid outgivings of a peculiar mind. He was self-made, and therefore self-confident. But we now believe he was generally honest and sincere in his utterances and acts. The only drawback to the above words of commendation, which refer to his past career, is the statement, generally believed, that he intended to take part in the Ohio contest, in favor of inflation and repudiation. If so, it is fortunate for his memory that his end came when it did.

The Death of General Pickett.

General George E. Pickett, as already announced, died Friday night, at Norfolk, Va., after a brief illness. He was born in Virginia in 1825, and entered the Military Academy at West Point from that State in 1842. He went to the Mexican war with the rank of second-lieutenant, and acted with bravery at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. He also behaved gallantly in storming El Molino del Rey, and won the brevet of captain at Chapultepec. At the outbreak of the civil war he joined the Confederate army as a commander of Virginia volunteers, and soon gained high rank and distinction. He was present in nearly all the battles fought in the early seven years of the war by the Army of Northern Virginia, serving both as brigade and division commander. His most conspicuous services during the war was in the Pennsylvania campaign of 1863. At the battle of Gettysburg he led with his division of Virginians the memorable charge upon the Union forces holding Cemetery Hill. His troops fought desperately, encouraged by his gallant words and bearing, and the havoc in their ranks was appalling. Every brigadier general in the division was either killed or wounded, the colonels of five Virginia regiments were among the slain, and of twenty-four regimental officers, only two escaped unhurt. Among his brigade commanders on this occasion was Gen. J. L. Kemper, the present Governor of Virginia. Subsequently Gen. Pickett served in the defenses of Richmond, and was actively engaged until the close of the war, when he retired to private life. Gen. Lee considered him one of his best officers, and had great confidence in his skill and bravery. At the time of his death Gen. Pickett was general agent of a New York life insurance company at Richmond, where he resided. A few weeks ago he went to Norfolk in search of health, but his constitution was so impaired that his recovery was not expected by his friends.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

TILTON is said to be engaged on a new book entitled "A Legend."

REV. ARTHUR BELL NICHOLS, Charlotte Bronte's husband, has a second wife.

MRS. MARY LIVERMORE'S name is in the list of camp meeting temperance speakers.

MISS HULETT, of the Chicago bar, is commended for legal abilities by the *Legal News*, of that city.

BISHOP AMES, of Georgia, has declined the position of Commissioner in relation to the Sioux Indians.

FRANCIS DANE, for many years identified with the boot and shoe trade of Boston, died on Saturday. He had large investments in Evansville, Ind.

MRS. MURTON, of Hamilton, and Miss Hamilton, the adopted daughter of C. H. Watrous, were drowned, at Brantford, Ont., on Friday.

THE harvest prospects in England are improved, owing to the prevalence of good weather. There is a full supply of foreign wheat at present, and the Continental reports are more favorable.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire occurred on Friday night at Kennebunk Port, Me., burning the steam mill and shops at Ward's ship yards; also a bark nearly ready to launch, belonging to Perkins & Crawford.

AT Afton, Iowa, on Thursday morning, Alfred Vansickle, a young farmer, while bringing a load of produce to town, shot and killed his wife, who was accompanying him, and then put a bullet into his own brain. The wife died instantly, but Vansickle was alive at last accounts, though his death is inevitable. No cause is assigned for the deed.

FASHION FANCIES.

The Latest Styles in Ladies' Raiment.

What to Wear and How to Make it —What is Prescribed for the Home and the Summer Saunter — Stylish Costumes for Stylish People.

Independent Dressing.

There is more independence and simplicity in toilettes this summer than for many previous seasons. Ladies who think more of comfort than display can spend a pleasant holiday at Saratoga or any other watering-place provided with a couple of cambric or nansook suits for day wear, a grenadine and silk dress for dinner and evening. With a handsomely dressed coiffure, a pretty lawn suit, and an umbrella of dark silk or ecru, ladies spend the whole day on the piazza, on the lawn, at croquet, or walking about the shady streets to and from the springs; a veil is sometimes added to protect the coiffure from stiff breezes; a hat is only needed for drives.

Hints About Dress-Making.

The modistes are making coat sleeves almost close-fitting, yet far shorter than formerly, with flaring cuffs or pleated frills around the waists to show the white inner frill or lace. A great many puffed and shirred sleeves are worn, but the plain coat sleeve is preferred for dresses worn in the street. Cuffs are of simple shape, merely corded on the edge, and decorated by a small bow; two pleatings, headed with a scarf of gros grain ribbon or a bias band of the material or of the trimming, trim grenandine sleeves. Basques are as long-waisted as the wearer's figure will permit, and follow the natural outline of the figure as closely as possible. Long side forms in the back are seen on most French dresses. Vest-shaped trimmings and long reverse collars, with square corners low on the breast, are fashionable for the fronts of basques. It seems almost impossible to make the neck of the dress too high and close for style, no matter how great the discomfort. Skirts of French dresses are made longer in front and on the sides than formerly, concealing the foot entirely. Side pleatings for trimming skirts of dresses are not made as full as they were formerly. The fashionable modistes now use twice and a half the length of the space to be covered, instead of three times the length. These pleats must be caught on the wrong side in the middle, pressed flatly above, and allowed to flare below; rows of sewing-machine stitching holding them in place may make them more regular-looking, but add nothing to their beauty.

White Suits.

White suits are in greater favor at the Summer resorts than at any time since their introduction. A lady passing through New York en route to Saratoga, purchased six white suits at one furnishing house. The materials are creamy white French nansook, Victoria lawn, and barred muslin. Hamburg embroidery in open English designs for ruffles and insertion, gathered and pleated ruffles of the material, and rolls of tucks, are the trimmings. Pretty suits of fine nansook, trimmed with gathered ruffles, tucked on the edge, and headed by a cluster of tucks, cost $24. These may be worn by any lady, either old or young; may be put on for breakfast and worn until dinner, and are also popular with ladies dressing in mourning, because of their neat style and simple ornamentation. Victoria lawn suits, trimmed like that in the illustration, are sold for $23; with tucks and fluted ruffles, they are $17. Striped lawns made by this design cost from $15 to $18. Very dressy costumes that could easily be made at home, and also handsomer there, are sheer India grandy muslin, with broad stripes of pale blue or lavender, or else dark violet on white, trimmed with ruffles of the same. Solid mauve, blue, and ecru lawns have ruffled edged with Italian Valenciennes lace. Linen lawns are prettiest striped with blue black, brown, or scarlet, and are not improved by much trimming; straight ruffles and side pleatings are most congruous for this substantial material.

The "Beautiful Dark Blue."

Dark blue batiste suits are very popular this summer made by the loose basque pattern. They are trimmed with white openwork ruffles, or else with the plain scalloped white muslin ruffles that come in bands a yard and an eighth long, wrought on each side; half a dozen such bands cost $4.50. Ecru guipure lace and insertion are also very popular trimmings for these dark blue suits, and are very handsome when real linen guipure is selected; the cotton guipures in yak and Cluny patterns are coarse and tawdry-looking. Soft-finished cambric suits cost $14. These are most effective when made of irregular plaids and stripes; the stripes should not be the bold marked stripes of solid color lately in vogue, but are prettiest when made up of many hair lines, dots, or clouded grounds. The plainest print dresses are also made by this model, though more effective for the round skirt instead of the square one with full back. For such dresses the trimmings should be straight scantily gathered ruffles, with self-heading made by gathering them an inch from their upper edge, or else they should be headed by a bias band an inch and a half wide stitched flatly on each edge. Thread and pique buttons are used on dresses of the thinner fabrics; for cambric, batistes, and prints, pearl buttons are preferred.

Summer Hats.

Large Watteau flats of black or white straw or of Leghorn are worn in the country. The finest black chip Watteaus are trimmed with two bows of Valenciennes lace, black velvet, and clusters of small fruits; black lace is used on white chip and Leghorn flats. Another fancy is that of covering the hats with very full ruches of white crepe lisse, except immediately on top of the crown, where a cluster of roses and a humming-bird nestle, and a bow of black velvet is tied there, with long ends floating behind. Young girls wear flat Watteau hats, with the brim lined with brown, scarlet or blue silk, and the crown trimmed with butterfly bows of cream-colored soft silk and a scarf of the color of the lining. India silk ribbons, with no wrong side and too soft to crush, are worn on summer hats; they are plain, shaded or else plaids of one or two colors. Coarse straw hats, glazed like Japanese braids, are trimmed with woolen balls and applique leaves of velvet and cloth.

Styles for Elderly Ladies.

Elderly ladies cling to polonaises in preference to basques with over-skirts. These polonaises are of simple princesse shape, not elaborately draped. Their most dressy Summer toilettes are of black grenadine, trimmed with folds and knife pleatings, or else Summer silks in black and white checks, bars, or stripes, plainly ruffled, with bias bands for heading. These dresses are for church, afternoon, and dinner. For morning and day wear they choose white linen lawns, batistes, and half-opaque cambrics. A long basque, no over-skirt, and a flounced lower skirt is the popular manner of making; there are from one to three flounces on the lower skirt. Their caps for afternoon and evening are large squares of lace for the top of the head, with flowing ends behind or on the sides. These are not large enough to conceal the coil of beautiful gray hair worn low behind, or the long lightly rolled puff worn on each side of the face. The lace used is thread, Valenciennes, or duchesse point. Black lace barbes are used alone, or are mixed with white lace; large caps entirely of black lace are now seldom worn, as they cover up much of the gray hair that is now the fashion to display, and have a dreary, sombre appearance. Morning caps are of snowy white lawn with large bag crowns, and pleated fronts trimmed with purple, violet, or blue ribbon, or else black velvet; pale blue ribbons are pretty with gray hair; pink and buff are seldom becoming to faded complexions.

Hem-stitching.

Needle-women in France who prepare fine lingerie are using a great deal of old-fashioned hem-stitching for the cuffs, collars and handkerchiefs that will be worn next Winter. Ladies who have laces of these odd and pretty stitches from their grandmothers can now use them for ornamenting their own lingerie.

Barege and Gauze Dresses.

Woolen barege is coming into vogue again. It is fashionably worn in France, and is admired for its soft, clinging texture. Full costumes of barege have been sent over from Paris in stylish ecru and dark blue shades. The ecru barege suit is made up without darker silk for lining, and is worn over white muslin skirts; the basque, however, is lined throughout with thin lining silk. The overskirt is in the round full Polish shape, edged with knife plaiting, and there are several rows of plaiting on the lower skirt. Being worn over white the transparent ecru barege becomes of a pale cream-color, and to give character to this delicate dress there are bows for the front of the overskirt, the throat, wrists and tournure, made of dark scarlet ribbon in rich damask patterns. To wear with this dress is a black chip hat in toque shape, with the brim drooping over the crown, and the back turned straight up behind. The only trimming is a scarf veil of ecru barege twined around the crown, with knotted loop behind supporting a scarlet wing, and a long flowing streamer that is wound around the neck and tucked in the belt of the dress. Another pretty country toilette is of indigo blue barege, trimmed with ruffles of white muslin wrought in English open-work embroidery. The dark blue does not look well as a transparent over white, and should be worn over blue silk. Pale Sevres blue barege is also imported by the yard for costume and for veils. This shade is most becoming to pure blondes; the dark French blue is worn by both blondes and brunettes.

Silk Corselets, Pichus, Etc.

Light-colored silk "corselets"—which are cuirass basques outlining the figure, high or half-high and square in the neck, with short sleeves, or else transparent ones of lace, no trimming, and laced behind—are worn by young ladies with their white muslin or tarlatan ball dresses. The peasant fichu of white embroidered muslin, or else of lace insertion and muslin together, is worn with evening silks of plain white color. This is lapped in the breast without the hanging ends of the Marie Antoinette fichu. White lisse kerchiefs, folded like those seen in pictures of Martha Washington, are worn by young ladies with their blue and lavender dresses, and to lighten up black toilettes. New muslin tabliers are square below, with bibs above, and are called Watteau aprons. India muslin dresses worn at the French watering places are embroidered in colors; black and red together are much used for this work.

Embroidered Linens.

The costumes for traveling and for excursions in vogue abroad are plaid or checked batiste, near, or gray, embroidered with dark blue, brown or black. The whole costume is studded or dotted with embroidery, and consists of a basque, sleeveless sacque, apron overskirt, and low skirt. The trimming is plaitings of plain batiste headed with bands of embroidery. The white lingerie is also wrought to match the dress. Gray batiste is sometimes embroidered with crimson wool.

Sea-side Wraps.

The newest wraps for country mornings and drives on the sea-shore are mantles and Dolmans of plaid flannel. The prettiest patterns have white grounds with large cross-bars of blue and black, or else blue and scarlet, or green and black; those with shaded brown bars are also very handsome. They are made with a hood, are drawn in to the waist behind, have long looped bows and streamers of black gros grain ribbon, and are edged with white wool fringe in tassels tied with the prevailing color in the plaid. They cost $11 for graceful Dolman-shaped garments; others in shawl shape are plainer, and are meant for older ladies.

Varieties.

Crimped linen frills are the new and fresh-looking lingerie offered for wearing in the neck and wrists of summer dresses. These are bought by the yard, a single yard serving for the high neck and close-wristed coat sleeves of most dresses; when soiled, they are sent to the laundress to be washed and recrimped; hence they are more economical than lisse frills, or those ready-made ones of muslin at which every laundress rebels. The prettiest linen frills are of very sheer kenting or linen lawn, with a broad hem neatly hem stitched. Ladies who are fastidious about their lingerie, and are accomplished needle-women, make their own dainty frills of fine linen cambric, rolling the hem and the gatherings, and "whipping" (overseaming) them on to bands of linen tape. The free edge is then ornamented with fine thread edging, or some real Valenciennes, or perhaps some more showy point duchesse. Ladies who have not leisure even for this useful needlework buy the coarse crimped tarlatan frills that are sold for twenty-five cents a half dozen. These are worn once or twice, and thrown away; their expense is then not so much as is charged for washing linen collars.

White tulle bows and streamers are the Summer novelty in coiffures. These look very becoming, light and pretty. In Europe the tulle is folded around the front of the head in the shape of a turban, which must look very formidable, and be unbecoming to most faces.

Madras plains of brilliant colors are the last caprice for hems of handkerchiefs. Madras foulard—the name used in Europe for Louisine silks—is very fashionable for sea-side costumes. The crown of the hat, which is turban shape, is made of the gay plaid of the dress; the brim is of white or black chip. These plaids are invariably made up bias, as they are then far more effective. The fancy abroad is to have sleeves and lower skirt plaid, while the upper skirt and basque are plain. This reverses the usage here.

Stockings must match country dresses in color. Stripes around the leg are most popular, but lengthwise stripes are being introduced in fine lisle thread and silk hosiery. Low shoes of soft kid, with square toes and low heels, cost $8 made to order. They tie over the instep, or may be buttoned on one side. If rosettes are used, they are long, not round, and are made of velvet loops, with a cut-steel buckle in the centre.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.66
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 3 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. S. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.
Pittsburgh, July 12, 1875. 55:f

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$100 WILL PURCHASE 640 acres of choice Missouri lands; rare chance for speculators or parties wanting assets. Address JAMES M. SHIELDS, 143 Varick street, New York. 99

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on January 21st, A. D. 1875, I sold and transferred all my stock, (fifteen 15 shares in the ENTERPRISE SAVINGS BANK, corner Pennsylvania and Beaver avenues, Allegheny City, to T. D. CASEY and T. C. FOGARTY. 108 PETER AUBERGER.

LOUIS VERHAEGEN, MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR, Modeler and Designer in Monuments, Tombs, Altars, Figures, Busts, Statues, executed in all kinds of Stone and Bronzes. Studio at the entrance of Woodlawn Cemetery, New York. Refer to Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Josiah King, Alexander Bradley and others of his patrons in Pittsburgh. mh28:MWF

Park Hair Dressing Saloon
Hair Dressing, Hair Cutting, Shaving and Shampooing, in the latest style. Also, Cupping and Leeching, at
JNO. S. WILLIAMSON'S,
No. 100 Federal street, Allegheny City.

Glass Shades!
For Wax Work and Ornaments.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
189 Liberty street, near Sixth.

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

WINDOW GLASS,
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit the times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. sep:p97

NOTICE.
The Improvement of Butler St.
from Forty-ninth street to the east end of the bridge, near McMahon's refinery, having been completed, the Assessment Plan will be on exhibition in the office of Esquire Leonhaeuser, Butler street, near Fiftieth street, JULY 26, 1875, and will remain there for the correction of errors until the 7th day of August. The first instalment of the assessment will be due and payable at the Office of the City Treasurer, October 1, 1875. 99:f

A. LYONS,
JOSEPH ERNY,
GEORGE BENDEL,
WILLIAM SMITH,
RICHARD E. BREED,
Commissioners.

VERDICT
In Favor of Howe's Standard Scales.

We, the undersigned, committing *all the wholesale Butchers of Chicago*, are using the IMPROVED HOWE STANDARD SCALES, and after using Fairbanks' and other Scales, do find that the improvements in the HOWE Scale render it the *best*.
We use a scale *severely*, and find the HOWE to be *the strongest*.
We weigh out each day over *thirty thousand dollars worth of meat*, to the retail markets, in various quantities, and require our *large scales to weigh small fractions of a pound*.
This merit we have *found is alone* possessed by the IMPROVED HOWE and is maintained after the most severe and longest tests, being attributable to the patent chilled iron bails between the platform and knife edges, on which all friction is received, thus preserving the fine edge of the pivots on which the correct and delicate action of a scale depends.
We also find the HOWE SCALES *the most economical*, not needing the frequent repairs that Fairbanks' and other scales do.
DAWSON & MILLER, PEVEY & ANDERSON,
JOEL ELLIS, ARMOUR & THOMPSON,
BATNES BROS., WALL & JAGGER,
DENNIS O'CONNOR, A. SWEENEY & SONS,
P. & R. CASH, SCHMITZ & BAUER,
H. DYCKMAN, G. HERLIHO,
WILLIAM MOORE, M. E. LEYDEN,
O'MALLEY BROS., O. G. SMITH.
ONIONS, BALDWIN & CO.
63 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1213 Main street, Wheeling, W. Va.

LIME—200 BBLS. CLEVELAND, 100 bbls. Eastern, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.

CEMENT—200 BBLS. LOUISVILLE, 100 bbls. Rosendale, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.

PLASTER—100 BBLS. CALCINED Plaster, 50 bbls. Land Plaster, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
FRIDAY, JULY 30,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
FOR SUMMER
Previous to the opening of our FALL STOCK, we we are offering at remarkably Low Prices,
SUMMER DRESS GOODS!
AND
FINE SUMMER SILKS.
It is with pleasure we invite attention to a few of the many good bargains to be found on our counters.
AT 15 CENTS,
YARD WIDE LINEN SUITINGS.
AT 12½ CENTS,
JAPANESE SILKS—Just half price.
AT 12½ CENTS,
Choice Colors in SUMMER GRASS CLOTHS.
AT 12½ CENTS,
A choice variety of Dress Goods for the season, worth fully 25 cents.
AT 15 CENTS,
GRAY MIXED MOHAIRS, well worth 37½ cents.
AT 25 CENTS,
New Designs in PLAID GRENADINES.
AT 25 CENTS,
A Fine Selection of NEW SUMMER GOODS.
ALSO,
Extra Good Bargains in all kinds of Desirable Goods, Grenadines and Hernanis, Dress Linens, &c., &c.
We would respectfully invite attention to the extra good value in Black Dress Goods of all kinds. Black Cashmeres, a complete new assortment of which we will open to-morrow, at prices much lower than any we have ever had the pleasure of offering.
Some Rare Good Bargains in BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS.

JUST OPENED
AT
Jos. Horne & Co.'s
RETAIL.
New Colored Silks, in Medium and Seal Browns, Navy and Light Blue, Dark and Medium Slate, Myrtle and Prune.
Real Valenciennes, or perhaps some more showy point duchesse. Ladies who have not leisure even for this useful needlework buy the coarse crimped tarlatan frills that are sold for twenty-five cents a half dozen. These are worn once or twice, and thrown away; their expense is then not so much as is charged for washing linen collars.
Special bargains offered in Light and Black and White Striped Summer Silks.
Attention is directed to bargains in the line of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
FINE FANCY STRIPED
AND
PLAIN COLORED HOSIERY,
Closing out on counter.
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
Fine Flowers, Roses, Buds & Feathers
Now in Stock.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Neck Ruchings and Swiss Plaitings.
Fine English Lisle

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. H. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and Sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, August 2, 1875. }

Saturday was a day of usual activity, but it was noticeable that the hopeful, buoyant feeling of a few previous days was not present. Money is plentiful, but complaint is made that the demand for money has caused an advance in the rates of discount in many instances. We suppose this refers to weak borrowers, as we learn that good paper is readily taken, and at moderate rates. Eight and nine per cent. is given as the average rate for good paper, but it is stated that as high as thirteen per cent. was paid last week for certain bank loans. We do not know the circumstances, but presume they were exceptional. Still, we hope the policy will be observed by our banks of cultivating the prosperity of business by as much generosity as to rates as can well be practiced. That paper should be cheap, is doubtless true, but it is better to entirely refuse unacceptable paper than to discount it at extravagant rates.

The increase of $7,200,000 in the bullion of the Bank of England since the first week of May is partly explained by the following figures showing the imports and exports of the precious metals into the United Kingdom for the first six months of the year:

	Imports.	Exports.
Gold	£12,902,318	£7,838,799
Silver	4,930,474	4,278,377
Total	£17,832,792	£12,117,176

The imports have exceeded the exports by £5,715,616. Of the very large imports of gold, £5,000,000, described one-half, has been contributed by the United States, showing how largely the gain of the bank has been made at our expense.

The Loudon *Times* of the 13th, alluding to the financial situation in connection with harvest prospects on the Continent, says:

The storms of the past week prevailing on the Continent generally, and especially in France, have had much influence in sobering sanguine speculators for the moment, and any serious change in harvest prospects abroad would upset many calculations there and here. United States stocks recovered the slight depression of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and Canadian and other investment stocks have been on the whole firm. It is difficult to say to what precise cause the enormous exportation of stock now going on to France, and which keeps the French exchange exceptionally high when it would otherwise begin to fall, is due; but should speculation be at the root of it, as is probable, the rise in the value of money imminent in Germany may cause the whole state of affairs to change suddenly. A rate forced up by any shifting and unstable cause, such as a sudden flow of money from one market to another, cannot be relied upon for a day at the present price of money.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following. quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph.

Gold	112¾	5-20's 1867	120
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	120½	" 1868 —coupons	120
6-20's 1862	116½	10-40's—coupons	116½
" 1864	115¾	Currency 6's	122
" 1865	115½	New 5 per cents	114
" 1865 new	115½	10-40's—coupons	116½

BANK STOCKS.

N. Y. Cen	104½	Ohio & Mississippi	19¾
Erie	14¾	Union Pacific	72¾
L. S.	87½	Toledo & Wabash	24¾
C. C. & I. C	4	Harlem	135
St. Paul	36½	Adams Express	100
Do. Pref	70¾	American Express	56½
Michigan Southern	62¾	U. S. Express	44
Roc. Central	93¼	W., F. Cargo & Co. Ex.	81½
North Western Com	42	Quicksilver	15
Do. Pref	84½	Fort Wayne	97¾
Rock Island	105¾	Hannibal & St. Jo	24
Cleve. & Pitts	91½	Panama	134
Pacific Mail	39½	Iron Mountain	16
Western Union Tel.	82¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R (B)	51½	Cen. Trans(B)	46¾
Reading (B)	39¼	Empire Do	—
W Coast NJ (B)	30	A. V. R. R. 7-30 (A)	53
Mill Creek (B)	61¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's	75
Lehigh Valley (B)	61¾		

NEW YORK, July 31, 1875.

Gold advanced from 112¾ to 113, declined to 112¾, recovered to 112⅞, and closed at 112¾. The decline was facilitated by rumors from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury would sell a large amount of gold next month, some estimates placing the amount as high as $8,000,000. The rates paid for borrowing were 2, 1 and 1½ per cent. Loans were also made flat and 2 per cent for carrying. Governments are dull and irregular. Railroad bond were stronger in late afternoon dealings, especially for Chicago Northwestern consolidated gold bonds. Large transactions were made and prices advanced to 87, closing at that figure.

One foreign banker who intended to ship a large amount of gold to-day, withdrew it, and in its place sent United States bonds, which he was able to do with the advance in gold yesterday to 113a113¼.

On the Stock Exchange as well as the Gold Room the markets were slightly affected by rumors in regard to the failure of a firm in the cotton and exchange business, but these turned out to be without any foundation in fact. When the baseless character of the rumor was exposed, an advance took place. Western Union rose to 83½, and closed at 83¾. Lake Shore advanced to 63½@63¾. Pacific Mail to 39½@40, and Northwest to 42@42½, the last sales having been at these prices. St. Paul was firm at 36¼@36½. Ohio & Mississippi recovered from 18½ to 19¾. The market closed active and irregular.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day aggregated 118,881 shares, of which 21,600 were Lake Shore, 9,000 Northwestern common, 2,200 Pacific Mail, 25,000 Ohios, and 30,640 Western Union.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, increase	$1,358,500
Specie, decrease	1,782,200
Legal tenders, increase	518,800
Deposits, decrease	1,062,500
Circulation, decrease	23,500
Reserve, decrease	997,775

Governments.—U. S. Coupons 1881, 12½; do '64, 11½; do '65, 11⅝; do '65, new, 119; do '67, 120; do '68, 120; 10-40s, 116; do coupons 116½; new 5s, 116¼; Currency 6s, 122.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 30½; do new, 49½; Virginia, new, 36; do old 30; Missouri 6s, 101¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 83¾; Pacific Mail, 39½; Adams Express, 100½; Fargo Express, 81½; American Express, 57; U. S. Express, 42; New York Central, 104; Erie, 14¾; do preferred, 20; Harlem, 134; do preferred, 132; Michigan Central, 64½; Lake Shore, 61¾; Union Pacific, 72¾; Illinois Central, 97¾; Pittsburgh, 91½; North western common, 41½; do preferred, 54½; New Jersey Central, 103¾; Rock Island, 105½; St. Paul, 36½; do preferred, 59½; Wabash, 24; do preferred, 41½; Ft. Wayne, 97½; Terre Haute, 4½ do preferred, 22; & A., 9¾; do preferred, 108½; O. & M., 19½; Indiana Central, 4; Burlington & Quincy, 141; Delaware & Lackawanna, 120; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 24½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 19; Central Pacific, 101½; Union, 103½.

Lower, July 31.—To-morrow next is a bank holiday, and the Stock Exchange and Mincing Lane will be closed. The cotton market and all other Liverpool markets will be closed. The *Times* financial article says it believes an arrangement in contemplation which will result in the payment of Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s circular notes in the hands of travelers. Consols 94 11-16; 5-20s '65 107¾; do '67 108¾; 10-40s 108¾; new 5s 104½; Erie 13½; do preferred 26; New York Central 92.

PARIS, July 31.—Rentes 60f 20c.

FRANKFORT, July 31.—U. S. 5-20s '62 98¾.

COMMERCIAL

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } SATURDAY, July 31, 1875. }

The general markets, with the exception of Wheat, which appears to have stiffened up again, present no new or important features deserving of special notice. Trade continues quiet, although it is not much behind what it usually is at this season of the year, and our merchants generally are hopeful in regard to the future.

APPLES—Selling at from $3a5 per bbl., according to quality and condition.

BERRIES—Blackberries, 15a18c per qt. Whortle Berries, 14a15.

BEANS—Prime mediums, $2,10a2,15 per bushel. No Navies in this market.

BUTTER—There is a steady demand for prime table Butter the supply of which is light, and prices are firm but unchanged; 20a23 for prime to choice solid packed. We did hear of some sales at 24 and 25, but these, as yet, are regarded as outside quotations.

CHEESE—In steady demand, with regular jobbing sales reported at 11a11 1-2.

EGGS—The market continues very dull, and prices weak and drooping; we reduce our quotations to 15a17. Some dealers have been shipping their surplus to New York.

FLOUR—The market is firmer, in sympathy with wheat, but we continue the former quotations. Spring wheat flours, $6,50a7,00, the outside figure for choice Minnesota; $6,50a6,75 for amber and $7,00a7,25 for amber and white Rye Flour, $6.

GROCERIES—Coffees continue very firm, and there is every prospect at this writing of a further advance. Stock in first hands in New York, July 20, 20,147 bags; at Baltimore, 12,714 bags; at Hampton Roads, 10,611 bags. Afloat and loading for New York, 26,700 bags; other ports in the United States, 85,000 bags. Total stock and supplies for all ports of the United States, 155,472 bags. The Messrs. Wright & Co.'s telegram, dated Rio, July 28, 1875, advises: Sales since 22d inst., 34,000 bags; shipments 47,000 do; loading, 55,000 do; stock at date, 35,000 do; average daily receipts, 8,100 do; price, 9-700; market very firm; exchange, 26¾d. Sugars, as noted in our last report, are easier, but not quotably lower as yet.

SUGARS.

Crushed	12	Standard B	10⅜
Granulated	11⅛	Ex C Standard	10⅛
Powdered	11⅜	Yellows	9¾@10¼
Standard A	11	Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¾
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¾	Refined Yellows	8½@10

COFFEES.

Rio Good	21 @22	Roasted loose	27½
Rio Prime	24 @25	R. Java, ibgkgs 40	
Rio Fine	23 @24	" Java, loose, 38½	
R. Rio, ib pkgs 28			

RICE.

Rangoon, per lb	7¼@8	Patna, per lb	7¼@8
Carolina, per lb	8½@9		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	75@80
Demarara	50@55		

GRAIN—The market for Wheat continues firm and unsettled, which may be attributed in a large degree to the weather, which has been very unfavorable the greater part of the week for harvesting; there is no Wheat coming forward, excepting that consigned to the mills, and hence there is little or none selling. Prices are nominal at $1,35a1,40 for red, and $1,40a1,45 for amber and white. The Oat market continues dull, and notwithstanding the receipts have been light for some time past, the supply appears to be equal to the demand, which is unusually light; we continue former quotations; 55a57 for mix ed and 58a59 for white. Corn is in very light supply, but there is not much demand for it, and it is said that it can be scarcely be laid down here at current rates; Ear Corn, 75a78 on track. Shelled, 78a80 free in elevator. Rye quiet, nominal at $1,12a1,15.

HAY—The receipts of Baled continue light, but the supply is equal to present requirements, and prices remain as last quoted; $20a22 per ton, as to quality.

POTATOES—In good supply, and cannot be fairly quoted above $2.

PROVISIONS—There is a continued fair demand, particularly for Breakfast Bacon, Sugar-Cured Hams and Shoulders, and the mixed to firm. Mess Pork is not much inquired for in this market. Our latest advices from Chicago at this writing report Lard dull and drooping.

Hams—Extra S. C.	14	Lard-Prime Leaf in	
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	11¾	Tierces	14¾
Do. Fancy	11¾	Do., half barrels	14¾
Breast Bacon, S. C.	13	Lard-Ref. for sum-	
Dried Beef Hams, S.		mer use in tierces	13½
Sugar Cured, old	13¾	Do., in ½ bbls	15¼
Beef Tongues, Sugar		Do., in ¼ bbls	15¾
Cured, 40 doz	6c	Do., in kits	15¾
Bacon Shoulders	10¼	Do., 5 lb do	17
Do. Sides	13¼	Do., 10 lb do	16¾
Short Rib do	13¼	Do., 5 lb do	18
Clear Sides	13¾	Do., 2 lb do	17¾
Mess Pork, old	$22.00	Carbon Oil	—
Miner's Lard Oil	—		
Lard Oil	90		

PACKAGES—24 pieces in bbl, 200 lbs $21.50
Short Mess Pork, 43 pieces in bbl, 200 lbs ..... none

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 45a55 cents per pair.

SEEDS—Good mixed, 2¼a3.
SEEDS—Timothy Seed, $2,90a3.
TALLOW—Country, 7½a8; city, 8¾a8¾.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } SATURDAY, July 31, 1875. }

CRUDE.

The market has been very irregular all week, owing in part to the near approach of the close of the month, rendering it necessary for those who had oil to receive or deliver to make the necessary arrangements therefor; it looks at the present writing as if it was about to settle down for the next few weeks; immediate shipment was quoted at $1,10@1,12½; on Thursday it was up to $1,20@1,22½. Some new strikes have been reported recently, and the production is increasing slowly.

REFINED.

The Refined market closes very dull, and prices, as compared with the middle of the week, are off ⅝ to 1·2c per gallon. Philadelphia and Baltimore delivery quoted at 19¾, at which figure a small cargo was sold yesterday, equal to about 8¾ on cars here, against 9c on Thursday. Refiners are hopeful of an early change for the better, notonly of an increased demand, but more remunerative rates.

OIL BARRELS.

The market is reported steady at $1,15a1,20 for countries, and $1,30a1,35 for city make.

FOREIGN OUTLOOK, STATISTICALLY.

The following is from a late weekly Rotterdam circular: August delivery sold at 51 1-2f and September at 52f. October delivery found buyers at 53f. Contracts per September-December, 13¾f.

	BBLS.
Deliveries from 3—9 July	2,375
Stock in bonded stores this day	6,769
about on the quay about	5,792
Arrived per Aristides, to-day	2,783
Expected per Josephine, load'g about	5,500
Expected per Clara load'g about	4,000
Expected per Alaska loa'g about	3,500
Total May 1 about	28,314
Against in 1874 about	69,104
Against in 1873 about	36,965

59 C barrels and 4,268 cases. Price of spot oil, 13f.

Against in 1873 about 36,965 barrels, and cases. Spot oil, 18¾a19.

Total stocks on hand, shipments afloat and loading:

	In 1875.	In 1874.
At Bremen, bbls. July 9	600,334	513,973
" cases	2,092	1,067
" Antwerp July 9	304,737	335,961
" cases	—	—
" Hamburg bbls July 9	81,149	178,027
" cases	—	6,500
" Rotterdam bbls this day	28,314	69,104
" cases	59	4,268
" Amsterdam, bbls, do	26,007	27,398
" cases	—	—
Total, bbls	1,040,541	1,124,463
" cases	2,151	11,835
Against last week, bbls	983,734	—
" cases	2,751	—

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson	Peerless O W	1,602
N. W. Stevenson	Radiant O W	480
J. Bushnell	Standard O W	1,027
J. Bushnell	Lilly O W	473
J. Bushnell	National O W	394
N. W. Stevenson	Liberty O W	484
O. J. Greer	Citizens O W	243
S. Craig	Bly O W	74
W. T. Paine	Riverside O W	73
Total		4,821

SHIPMENTS OF OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Wormsey M & Co.	Central Ref. Co	158
Central Ref. Co	Central Ref. Co	196
H. S. A. Stewart	Central Ref. Co	40
D. Bly & Co	Central Ref. Co	168
McKee & Son	McKee & Son	308
National O W	Warden F. & Co	980
Lyon Kinzer & Co	Warden F. & Co	460
King & G	Geo. Pohe	256
Total		2,470

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

	Bbls.
Receipts Crude from from Jan. 1 to date	600,922
Receipts same time, 1874	1,185,550
Exports Refined per Penna. R. R. Jan. 1st to date	141,036
Exports Refined per Pgh., W. & B. R. R. from Jan. 1st to date	211,212
Total shipments by both Roads	352,008
Total same time 1874	592,420

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } SATURDAY, July 31, 1875. }

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of live stock at the Pittsburgh Central Stock Yards for the week, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of the corresponding time last week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	331 cars.	367 cars.
Hogs	127 "	159 "
Sheep	88 "	89 "

FREIGHTS.

To New York	29c per cwt.
To Philadelphia	25c "
To Baltimore	25c "

CATTLE.

There has been little or nothing done since the date of our last report, 29th; during the time in question there were but 71 head sold, and of the 113 cars reported as having arrived 110 cars were through consignments. However, we never expect much business in the cattle trade from Thursday up until the following Monday; indeed, the bulk of the business is transacted on Tuesday Wednesday and Thursday forenoon—many of the regular buyers make it a point to leave here on Wednesday night. The sales for the week footed up 3,048 head, against 4,436 last week.

The receipts, as will be seen, were considerably below those of last week; the falling off in local stock was 85 cars, and there was an increase of 49 cars of through consignments. It was fortunate for the selling interest that the supply was light, as the exports from all the eastern markets were unfavorable, and buyers, in consequence, especially those from Philadelphia, were very bearish, determined if possible to force prices down lower. But, in consequence of the meagre supply, sellers were enabled to hold their ground; in other words, prices were fully maintained. The offerings, as has been the case for several weeks past, were mainly common and medium in point of quality; prime beeves were scarce, and some salesmen reported that they brought a slight advance, as compared with last week. There were only a few cars of Texans on sale, but the supply was equal to the demand, which has been very meagre for some time past; good wintered Texans sell readily enough, but there are very few of this kind offering.

QUOTATIONS.

Choice beeves	7,00a7,25
Good to prime do	6,75a7,00
Fair to medium	5,50a6,00
Inferior to common	3,55a4,50
Texas cattle, as per quality	3,25a4,25

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The run was two cars in excess of that of last week, and while the market fluctuated more or less, prices to-day were not much different from those of Monday. On Wednesday, under the influence of increased offerings, the market was draggy, and prices 15a20c lower; sold early in common stock; however, the yards were pretty well cleared, and since then the arrivals have been light. From Thursday noon up until noon to-day, the arrivals footed up but 8 cars, and some of these were through consignments, and it follows, therefore, that the offerings during the time in question must have been small. However, the feeling to-day was not very hopeful, in view of the continued unfavorable reports from New York, and it is apprehended that, in the event of increased arrivals, there will be a reaction the coming week; it is certain that there will either have to be an improvement in New York or let-down here within the next few days; which it will be depends entirely upon the receipts during the time in question. Prime 100 lb. sheep quotable at 5 1-2; 70a95 lbs., 5a5 1-4; 40a85 lbs., 4¼a4¾; Lambs, 50a60 lbs., 5 1-2a6 1-2.

HOGS.

The run was a light one, below an average, and, as compared with this day week, prices are considerably higher; on Monday prices were active and higher per cwt. as compared with the preceding Saturday; on Wednesday there was a reaction, not that there was any marked increase in the receipts, but, owing to a diminished demand on Thursday prices ruled low, as they did on the day following, Friday. Quotations may be given at 8c for Philadelphia hogs, light smooth Yorkers, 8a8,05; heavy ditto, 7,90a7,80. The market closes dull for Philadelphia hogs, while nice light Yorkers have been selling readily during the past couple of days at quoted rates.

THE IRON TRADE.

Philadelphia.

The Iron market begins to show unmistakeable signs of returning prosperity, just as it began to break some six months before the panic. The statement will very likely be denied in the trade—the truth generally is—but the future will bear us out. The signs referred to are the very general belief that the lowest prices possible are now ruling for Pig Iron, and that the grain movement is a legitimate trade which will restore prosperity to all branches, and that this effect is already felt in a measure. Moreover, the stocks of Pig Iron generally reported are not visible at the furnaces in the Lehigh, and if they exist it must be entirely in storage yards, which is not believed to be the case. Foundry Pig is scarce, and the consumers of this grade are making efforts to secure all they can before an advance comes. It is not believed not expected that we are to have a repetition of the great advance of 1872, nor is it desirable for the trade; but it is quite certain with the proportion of stocks out of blast that are reliably reported, and the improved consuming demand that exists, there will be more Pig Metal enough to supply the wants of the country before the close of navigation. Forge Irons are not so active, because of their greater plenty, always common at this season of the year, and also because most of the city mills, and those coming under the Philadelphia rate for puddling, have shut down on the puddlers' rolls for repairs, and are buying Muck Bar from localities where lower rates prevail. Moreover, some of the largest pipe orders of the season are now on the market, bids for Eastern and Western cities, which will consume a very large amount of Pig Iron. In view of this state of affairs any further movement to depress trade may be considered as a direct effort to create a sharp advance in prices very shortly. Still more noticeable is the improvement in Manufactured Irons, so far as Rails are concerned. The movement originated in the West, and it is reliably stated that all or nearly all the Rail mills west of Pittsburgh have orders on hand from three to four months ahead, and we hear of $54 cash, per ton for Rails at mill, and of 4,000 tons Iron Rails in Cleveland during the week, with considerable cash sales at $50a51. Another large order of 6,000 tons is just placed in an Eastern mill at these prices. While Rails can be got in the market at $70a71, and we hear of offers for future delivery still lower, it is fair to believe that the demand for Rails can by no means be supplied from the steel works of the country alone, and that hence no Iron Rail trade will be had until, as is probable, most of the mills rolling Iron Rails will add a Steel plant of some kind, and produce Steel Rails. The final mills of the city occupy the same position as to their puddlers as the Pittsburgh mills did some months since, with the difference that they can obtain a plentiful supply of Muck Bar at lower prices than they can make it. Under previous contracts the puddlers in the city mills received a full $1 per ton more than was paid in the country, and for no valid reason. This the mill owners have determined no longer to pay, and unless the puddlers accept the situation soon, we may look for a fairly active trade in Muck Bar, especially as Bars are very likely to stiffen under the general improvement. The best estimation of the market it will be seen that the large furnace companies, who have been maintaining prices firmly, did not do so without reason, and that those who count on buy lower rates will probably be caught short. Prices are nominally without change and we quote as follows:

PIG IRON.—No. 1 Foundry, $27; No. 2 $25, Gray Forge, $23,50 to $24.

BARS.—2.6 to 2.8c per lb.

NEW YORK.

American Pig.—The same old stereotyped expression, "nothing new" has to be repeated again this week, and, as noted before, without prospects of early improvement in the general position. The demand is still limited to the few lots wanted for urgent orders, and buyers cannot be induced to operate beyond, even when tempting inducements are offered. Some of the Scotch companies and second hands are offering liberal terms to purchasers, but the larger Lehigh makers are still inclined to be steady in their views. The production is on a moderate scale, but unless there are indications of an improvement, it is probable further reductions will be necessary. The stock on hand is ample for the wants of the trade for some time to come. We continue old quotations, but they must be considered as more or less nominal. We quote—No. 1 Foundry, $26a28. No. 2 Foundry, $25 a26; Gray Forge, $23a25; White and Mottled, $21a22.—*Iron Age.*

BRITISH IRON MARKET.

A cable dispatch to the *Iron Age*, under date of the 28th, says: South Pig.—The market is quiet, with a fair business doing. Prices are weak. Following are makers' quotations:

Coltness No. 1	69s 0d
Gartsherrie No. 1	68s 6d
Glengarnock No. 1	66s 6d
Eglinton No. 1	61s 0d

Manufactures—There is little doing, with small demand and weaker prices.

Rails remain unchanged.

Pork Prospects.

C. A. Mair & Co., of Chicago, have issued a circular discussing the situation in pork, from which we make the following extracts:

The stock of pork here is 50,000 barrels, against 30,000 last year same time, and the price this year $20.50 against $23.50 last year. It is pretty generally thought that the country is largely long on this pork, and the manipulators here 50,000 bbls short. The "milking process" begun a little later this year and last, but the prices being so much lower, we think that we will likely have an upturn of a dollar or so before another important decline.

The arguments of the "Bear" are: That the quantity of pork is double that of last year; larger receipts of summer hogs; two-thirds more pork in Cincinnati; an excess of 35 per barrel on pork last October, with but 5,000 barrels on hand here when we neared the new season, and phenomenal receipts of hogs, and consequent reactions after any considerable advances, and the indisposition of capitalists here to deal further than to make carrying contracts, while on the other hand, the "Bulls" claim that we have made no summer pork this year against 25,000 to 30,000 barrels last year, making last summer's stock, so far as contemporaneous material is concerned, equal to last year's stock; the stock in New York being 15,000 less than last year; the additional fact that mess pork is bought to go to districts heretofore using hogs, and the elasticity with which pork rebounds when lower than a relative price with middles. The great and formidable bulwark behind which they fortify themselves, however, is the enormous shipments of meats to England and the Continent from Jan. 1 to July 20, inclusive—this year the exports were 204,205,104 lbs against 152,331,279 lbs, and shipments of pork out of this market in same time were 165,761 bbls against 127,126 bbls last year, and of lard 62,593,102 lbs against 38,886,370 lbs; this, unlike last year, is largely in excess, while for the six months from Nov. 1, '73, to May 1, '74, the exports footed up 100,000,000 lb less than the season previously, hogs being about $6.00 to $6.50, and this year steadily hold their own at $7.50@8.00.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 31.—There were large shipments of domestic goods sold during the week, but new transactions were limited in amount. There is a better and more confident feeling in the trade. Cotton flannels are active, and there is a growing demand for dark madder, fancy and chocolate prints. Men's wear woolens are less active. Wool flannels are improving, and hosiery goods are doing fairly.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 31, 1875.

FLOUR—Demand fair and prices advanced; spring extras $5,25@5,87½; Minnesota $6,00@6,25.

GRAIN—Wheat active; No 1 spring $1,25@1,26; No. 2 sales at $1,21@1,25 spot; closed at $1,22¾ spot seller August; $1,21¾ seller September; No 3 $1,15¾a1,17; rejected 99¼c. Corn in fair demand and prices advanced; No 2 70¾@71c spot; 71c bid seller August; 73c seller September; rejected 67a68c. Oats unsettled; No. 2 52a53½c spot; 52c spot; 43 3-4c bid seller August; 39¼c bid seller September. Barley in fair demand and market firm; No. 2 spring $1,32 spot.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $20,50 spot; $20,40a20,45 seller August; $20,60a20,62½ seller September. Lard: demand fair and market firm at $13,30 spot; $13,50 seller August; $13,60 seller year. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1,17.

On call board wheat was unchanged. Corn firm at 71¼@71 1-4c August; 73½c September. Oats unchanged. Provisions nominally unchatiged.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Flour a little more active; superfine western and State $4,80a 5,30; common to good $5,70a6,10; good to choice $6,15a6,50; white wheat extra $6,65a 7,00; extra ohio $5,80a7,25; St. Louis $6,10a 8,25. Wheat unsettled and firm; No 2 Chicago and Milwaukee $1,34a1,38, closing at $1,35; No 2 spring $1,39; amber $1,48a1,50. Rye steady at 90c. Corn less active; western mixed by steamer Sandy; do sail 80¾a 87c. Oats more active; western mixed 60a 62½; white 65a70c. Hay unchanged Coffee quiet at 17¾a20½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¼a8¾c; prime 8¾c. Molasses and Rice steady. Petroleum quiet; crude 5¼a5¾c; refined dull at 11a11¼c. Rosin dull at $1,70a1,75. Turpentine dull at 31a 32c. Eggs firm; western 17a18c. Pork steady at $20,50a21,00 Beef quiet. Cut meats dull. Middles quiet; long clear, city, 12¾c. Lard firm; old, 13¾c; new 13c. Butter firm at 14a24c. Cheese heavy at 5a11¾. Whisky steady at $1,20½.

Metals — Manufactured copper steady; new sheathing 30c; Ingot lake firm at 24c. Iron: Scotch pig quiet at $29,50@32; American $22a27; Russia sheet quiet at 13½c gold. Nails quiet; cut $3,20a3,30; clinch $5a6,50; horse shoe 20a20½.

Foreign.

LONDON, July 31.—Refined petroleum 9d.

ANTWERP, July 31.—Refined petroleum 24½f.

LIVERPOOL, July 31.—Cotton a fraction higher; middling upland 7¾d; Orleans 7¾d; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; 4,000 bales American. Flour: extra State western 24½s. Wheat: No 2 to No 1 spring 9s 9½a10s 5d. Corn: mixed 33¾s. Pork: western 80s. Beef 72½s. Lard: 60s. Bacon c. c. 52s. Cheese: fine American 76s. Refined petroleum 9d; spirits 11d. Tallow 41s.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—Flour strong and little offering. Wheat firm; No. 1 amber western $1,42; mixed do $1,40; No. 2 red western $1,42. Corn: western firm; mixed western 61a62c; white 63a66c. Pork quiet at $21,50a22. Lard: refined 14¾c. Butter strong; western extra 25c; firsts 22a 24c. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee: Rio cargoes 17¾a20c; jobbing 18a20¾c. Whisky firmer at $1,22a1,22½.

Toledo

TOLEDO, July 31.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat: demand fair and prices advanced, closing firm; No 1 white Wabash $1,47; No 3 do new $1,27; No. 1 white Michigan $1,44¼; amber $1,47; rejected red, new, $1,08. Corn: demand fair and prices advanced; high mixed 76a76½c seller August; 76¼c seller September; 77c low mixed; 75c white; No 1 78c. Oats active and higher; No. 2 46c, seller August 45¾c; seller September 42½c; Michigan seller August 45c; seller September 42½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—Cotton quiet and firm at 14¾c. Flour firm at $5,40a6,65. Wheat quiet, red $1,36a1,47. Corn quiet at 72a75c. Oats firm; 67a70c. Rye firm; new 81. Pork steady; sales at $21. Bacon steady; shoulders 9½c; clear rib 12¾a 12 3-4c; clear 13½c. Bulk meats firmer; light and holders firm; held at 8¾c, 11¾a12¼c. Whisky quiet and steady at $1,16.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 31.—Cotton: demand light at 12¾a13c. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm, at $1,20a1,25. Corn quiet at 85c. Oats quiet at 75c. Lard dull at 14¾c. Bacon quiet at 10, 13¾a14c. Bulk meats quiet at 9, 12 3-4a13c. Sugar-cured hams 13¾c. Bagging and ties packed. Whisky quiet and firm at $1,21.

Boston.

BOSTON, July 31.—Flour firm; western superfine $5a5,25; common $5,75a6,25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $6,50a 7,50; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6,62½a6,75; white wheat Illinois $6,75 a8; St. Louis $6,50a8,25; fancy Minnesota $7,50a8. Corn quiet at 80a83c. Oats: mixed and white 67a70c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1,26½; No. 2 $1,21; No 3 spring $1,09¼a1,10. Corn quiet and steady. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 50¾a51c. Barley quiet and firm; No. 2 spring seller August $1,06¾. Rye firm and in fair demand. No 1 $1,00.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—Cotton and Flour unchanged. Wheat active at $1,06. Corn steady at 72c. Oats firm at 58c. Rye steady at 86c. Pork firmer; $21,15a21,50. Lard steady at 12¾c. Bacon active; ing. 12¾a 13c. Bulk meats steady; 8¾, 11¾a12c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 31.—Wheat firm; No 1 red $1,42; No 2 $1,37; Corn steady; shelled 74c; ear 74@75c. Oats dull and unchanged. Petroleum quiet; standard white 9¼c; Ohio State test 10¼c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 31.—Cotton quiet and steady at 14¼c. Flour, Corn and Oats quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet and steady at 9¾ 9½, 10 3-4, 12¾, 12@13¾c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—Cotton steady at 14c. Flour and Grain quiet and unchanged. Pork $21,50a22,00. Bacon, Bulk meats and Lard quiet and unchanged. Hams 13¾a 14c. Whisky steady at $1,16.

Detroit.

DETROIT, July 31.—Flour firm; $4,75 @6,25. Wheat active; extra $1,42; No. 1 red $1,41. Corn steady; No 2 74@78c. Oats steady; mixed 58c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 31.—Flour firm at $5,50a8,00. Wheat active; red $1,35a1,37; amber and white $1,40a1,44. Corn quiet; ear 71a74c; shelled 72c. Oats steady; 57a58c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, July 31.—Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee Club $1,35a1,36; extra white Michigan $1,50. Corn unchanged.

Wool.

BOSTON, July 31.—There is no change in the wool market, the demand being confined almost exclusively to medium fleeces, while fine wools are dull and neglected, with no prospect of an immediate improvement; Ohio fleeces sales 80,000 lbs for the week; X and XX 47½@48c, medium and No. 1 49@50c, the latter an extreme price. Michigan X fleeces have been sold as low as 43c. The range has been 44@46½c, but the transactions of the week were limited, and embrace only 63,000 lbs. Fine and medium Wisconsin 42@47½c. The receipts of all kinds were large, and there is now a large assortment offering, but buyers have seldom been so indifferent about fine wools, while receivers, although ready to meet the market on current rates, are not disposed to press sales at any further concessions. The transactions in delaine and combing fleeces have been 400,000 lbs at 52½@57c for washed and 44@47c for unwashed. In pulled wools very little has been done, the sales of the week comprising 62,000 lbs; good average supers 44@48c, choice Eastern and Maine do 50c.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Cotton quiet at 14¾a14¾c; futures weak; August 14 7-32a 14¾c; September 14 7-32a14 3-16c; October 14 1-32a14 1-16c. November 14 1-32a14 1-16c. December 14 1-16a14 3-32c; January 14 7-32a 14¼c; February 14 7 16a14 15-32c.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—Market quiet and unchanged. Cotton very dull; sales of 13 bales; quotations un

...EWS.

...r the Summer.
...the city for the summer ...ily GAZETTE sent to them leaving their orders at the ...oom.

Cutting Affray.

...fficers Gallagher and Robinson arrested James O'Brian last night, about nine o'clock, for cutting Connors Hauch. The affray took place in front of Power's saloon, at the corner of High and Wylie streets, and was the result of a quarrel. Hauch's wound commences on the inside of the wrist, near the hand, and extends around several inches to the back. It is painful, but not serious. He lives at No. 7 Fountain street.

Foot Cut Off.

A man named Bailey, an employe of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, while attempting to jump on a train of cars about seven o'clock on Saturday evening, at the Washington avenue crossing of the Fort Wayne Railroad, in Allegheny, belo... the outer depot, slipped and fell and ...his right foot was crushed by one of the cars passing over it. Bailey was removed to his residence at No. 231 Washington avenue, and Dr. Buchanan, the surgeon of the road, amputated his foot. He is getting along well and will go through all right.

The Applicants for the Cadetship.

Saturday morning, the applicants for the vacant cadetship at West Point assembled at the rooms of the Central Board of Education. There were thirteen applicants, as follows: Samuel McElroy, Twentieth ward; George Johnston, Tenth ward; Frank Kimball, Sixth ward; Daniel Wenke, Twenty-eighth ward; David Rees, First ward; Harry Reese, Sixteenth ward; Walter Robinson, Twenty-first ward; G. H. Stengel, Twenty-fifth ward; Ed. Evans, Twenty-ninth ward; D. L. Fleming, Jr., Seventh ward; H. A. Leonhauser, Eighteenth ward; H. S. Hill, Fourteenth ward; W. M. McElroy, Twelfth ward.

The committee appointed to conduct the examination first decided that a physical examination should precede that on the scholarly attainments of the boys, and Dr. E. A. Wood offered to conduct the same. The first six boys named in the above list were therefore requested to call at the Doctor's office, No. 1729 Carson street, South Side, to-day, at two o'clock, and the balance on to-morrow, at the same hour.

Sub-committees were also appointed to prepare questions for examination, and the meeting adjourned to meet again on Friday morning, at ten o'clock.

SOUP.

Plenty of It—A Free Distributing Agency.

There were lively times around the Friendship engine house, Allegheny, on Saturday. The feminine element of the surrounding neighborhood, to a large extent, gathered at the firemens' headquarters, and it was observable that every visitor carried a pail, large or small, in proportion to the weight of the carrier. The attraction was a free dish of turtle soup to all comers. The material from which the soup was manufactured consisted of a number of as fat and juicy turtles as the most satiated epicure could desire. They were the spoils of war brought from Camp by the returning braves of the Dodge club, who, for the past fortnight, have been making the welkin ring in Lawrence county. The boys apparently made good use of their time in turtle trapping, for they returned loaded down with about six hundred pounds of the lively freight. A large boiler had been put up in the yard of the Friendship engine house, and here the soup was made. The fragrance from the boiler, while the cooking was going on, permeated the surrounding atmosphere, and it needed only half an intimation that the soup was to be dished out free, to collect the crowds. The "dishing out" commenced about six o'clock in the evening and continued for nearly two hours, during which time over forty gallons of the delicious liquid was disposed of. The free distribution was an eminent success, as much so, that the Dodgers propose to set it up again this evening, and to never weary in well doing until the last turtle of the goodly supply they have yet on hand, is distributed around in soup.

ALLEGHENY FINANCES.

The Receipts and Expenditures Last Month.

Controller Brown furnishes us with the following report of the July receipts and expenditures of the city of Allegheny:

RECEIPTS.	
City Taxes, &c	$124,695 76
Markets	1,365 68
Diamond Scales	137 35
Second Ward Scales	246 20
Fourth Ward Scales	22 42
Wharves and Landings	269 97
Inspector Wood and Bark	311 36
Fines and Forfeitures	726 75
Delinquent Taxes	7,943 33
Regulation of Lots	284 00
Vehicle Licenses	823 00
Grocery Licenses	852 20
Board of Health	26 00
Sundry Sources	15 00
Interest on Unexpended Balances	90 22
Grading and Paving	4,284 85
Sewer Contracts	1,362 20
Opening and Widening Streets	361 07
Street Permits	104 00
Construction of Board Walks	15 00
Sale of Ordinances	136 00
Rent of P. O. Rooms	400 00
Water Rents for Metre	45 35
" " New Building	100 00
" " Second Assessments	100 00
Poor Fund, No. 1	188 38
Poor Fund, No. 2	22,5 3 44
Total	$167,543 89
EXPENDITURES.	
Salaries	$ 3,247 05
Interest	2,928 31
Fire Department	13,605 64
Police	3 00
Streets	6,456 85
Wharves and Landings	103 75
Surveys	250 00
Police	3,847 87
Contingent Fund	2,286 70
Water Works	16,450 27
Gas	4,151 46
Interest on Wharf Bonds	542 50
City Property	472 38
Grading and Paving Streets	5,534 09
Sewers	1,678 36
Board of Health	864 44
Park Commissioners	1,620 80
Interest on Sewer Bonds	2,222 50
Special Assessment for Opening and Widening Streets	1,000 00
Board Walks	90 00
Interest on Park Bonds	2,100 00
Bills Payable	50,000 00
Poor Fund No. 1	30,158 96
Poor Fund No. 2	22,000 00
Sewer No. 2	1,833 98
Total	$173,451 97
Balance in Treasury July 1st	$ 69,354 27
Receipts for July	167,543 89
Total	$236,543 89
Disbursements for July	$173,551 97
Balance on hand Aug. 2, 1875,	...991 92
Total	...543 89
Deposited in City ...depositories	$ 63,991 92

CASTLE SHANNON.

The Approaching Camp Meeting—The Preparations—A Large Attendance Anticipated—Accommodations for All.

The camp meeting under the auspices of the Methodist (non-Episcopal) Churches in and around the two cities, will commence at Castle Shannon, on Wednesday of this week. The grove in which the meeting is to be held is situated within a few minutes walk from the Castle Shannon station, and a board walk has been laid from the station to the camp-ground. We have heretofore given a full description of this lovely retreat—a retreat that has few equals in this section of the State—and need only now refer to the arrangements made to accommodate visitors. During the past year a number of new cottages have been erected, the boarding house enlarged, and a lunch stand erected, so that there are ample accommodations for the gastronomic satisfaction of every attendant.

There are now nineteen cottages in the "circle." They are all built with uniform fronts. They are owned and designated as follows:

Florence Kramer, Violett cottage; Mrs. Capt. J. B. Moore, not named; Wm. Troth, Ivy cottage; Mrs. George Moore, Oak cottage; T. M. Scott, Fern cottage; Michael Marshall, Mound cottage; J. N. McCleary, Maple cottage; after these come the cottages owned by A. C. Hays, M. D. Hays, M. Briggs, Miss Jane Redman, and Mr. Hershberger, which are not occupied or named. Next in order comes Stockton cottage, owned by Robt. H. Marshall, but occupied by Rev. Jesse Hall; then comes Dr. Day, Rev. Thompson, Rev. L. C. Simpson, unfinished; H. B. Lewis, Rose cottage; Rev. W. H. Phipps, Cluster cottage. Each of the cottages has a veranda in front, which will be a great convenience of strangers. All of the cottages are tastefully furnished, pictures hung on the walls of the veranda, etc.; hanging baskets abound in great abundance, birds are plentiful and furnish music from morning to night, and several parties have started flower gardens. Six tents have also been erected for the use of the preachers.

The accommodations for visitors are ample. Seats will be erected all around the larger trees in the grove. A large canopy, capable of containing two thousand people, is on the grounds; besides these, the cottages will be thrown open, in case of a large influx of visitors. Several large sleeping tents will be put up. The trains will leave Mt. Washington and Castle Shannon every hour, the last train leaving Castle Shannon at 10:15 after the evening services are over. A hack capable of seating twenty persons will make a trip between the grove and the station on the arrival and departure of every train.

The following is a list of the officiating ministers: Rev. Wentzell, of Baltimore; John Cowl, West Virginia; Rev. Westfall, New Brighton; Rev. Bradley, East Liverpool, Ohio; Rev. Collyer, Sharpsburg; Rev. Simpson, Allegheny; Revs. Murray, Pershing and Clark, Pittsburgh; Rev. Wallace, South Side, and a host of others. The prospects are that the attendance this year will be very large, and that a meeting of a most enjoyable and profitable character will be the result.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Saturday.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(*Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.*)

John Davis was appointed Election Assessor, of the Third district, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh; J. A. Lippert, Election Assessor of the Fourth district, Fourteenth ward, vice, John Lowry, resigned; John D. Littell, of the First district, Twelfth ward, vice, E. Neiwind, who has removed from the ward, and J. W. Jones, of the First district, Fourteenth ward, vice, Henry W. Troese, resigned.

A. S. Miller, Esq., was appointed auditor in the case of H. B. Wilkins, for use, vs. John B. Hogan et ux.

Judgment *of non suit* was taken off ... case of Patrick Regan vs. Michael ... in the

In the case of M. Grogan ... et Dwyer. Exler, auditor's report ... vs. George W. lately, ... was confirmed absolutely.

In the case of the Commonwealth *ex rel* ... vs. Elias ... Applegate, account of committee ... confirmed absolutely.

Amy Hurbison, by her next friend, filed a libel in divorce against Matthew Hurbison, and a subpœna was awarded.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Michael Carey, a rule to show cause was granted why appraiser should not make return of inventory and appraisement.

A subpœna was awarded in the divorce case of Elizabeth Lawrence, by her next friend, vs. William B. Lawrence.

A subpœna was awarded in the divorce case of Catherine Schmidt by her next friend vs. Anton Schmidt.

In the matter of John Coyle, a lunatic, it appearing to the Court by petition filed that the said John Coyle was duly found a lunatic, according to the laws of Louisiana, the Court appointed Domenec Gallaher committee of his estate in this Commonwealth, it appearing that Coyle is a resident of Louisiana, but is possessed of certain real estate in this county.

On the matter of the application of the Hazlewood Building & Loan Association for a decree of dissolution, C. Smith and A. B. Stevenson, Esqs., were appointed appraisers.

The Oakland M. E. Church, of Pittsburgh, was allowed to amend its charter, a final order having been made.

A final order was granted in the matter of the application of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Fawn township, for leave to amend its charter.

In the equity proceedings of Emma T. Wray vs. Chas. A. Wray, et al., T. Baird Patterson, Esq., was appointed guardian *ad litem* of C. A. Wray.

Wm. Swendell, of the Third ward, Allegheny, John Hughes of the Ninth ward, Allegheny, and J. J. Flannery, of the Third ward, Pittsburgh, were declared duly elected Common Councilmen.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(*Before Judge Ewing.*)

A subpœna was awarded in the divorce case of Linda Bell Tenney, by her next friend, Albert Young, vs. Thomas Scott.

J. C. McCombs, Esq., was appointed master and examiner in the equity proceedings of John F. Bennett vs. George H. Bennett et al.

In the case of Baird vs. Isaac Taylor, the Court appointed James Fitzsimmons, Esq., examiner and master.

A subpœna was awarded in the divorce proceeding on Hannah Butler by her next friend, S. P. Collins vs. Charles Butler.

A rule was granted on the plaintiff to show cause why the proceedings should not be quashed in the case of the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J. vs. T. E. Goodell.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was granted in the matter of the petition of Joseph Laufman for the same. The petitioner is in jail, and wants at opportunity to testify before a commission in his own behalf in a divorce to which he is a party.

A subpœna was awarded in the divorce case of Mary M. Drake, by her next friend James D. Hindman, vs. Clement Drake.

J. S. Cook, Esq., was appointed commissioner to inquire into the alleged lunacy of Frank M. Dilworth, Wm. Dilworth being the petitioner.

Orphans' Court.

(*Before Judge Sterrett.*)

Adam and Elizabeth Reifer, minors Joseph Mansman appointed guardian and bond filed and approved.

In the matter of the estate of John M. Porter, deceased, the sum of $6000, for the payment of his debts. Leave granted, bond to be given and approved, in $1,200.

Estate of Samuel White, deceased, in partition. Report of inquest presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Estate of Charles Pickering, deceased, in partition. Plorius rule granted on heirs to accept or refuse the real estate of decedent, at the value, &c. Returnable August 28th at ten A. M.

Hazard S. Jackson, et al. Petition of minors presented and David F. Jackson appointed guardian. Bond filed and approved.

Estate of Samuel Crawford, deceased. Petition of Christian Siebert, purchaser of certain of the real estate of decedent, for order setting aside sale. No exceptions. By consent of Messrs. Robb and McClung, attorneys for administrators, an order was made, and *alias* order of sale granted.

Estates of Wm. Beatty and Pete Walter deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved and set.

Henrietta Drummond, minor. Rule granted to show cause why an attachment should not issue.

Jessie E. Stewart, minor. Petition of Thomas D. Stewart, guardian, for leave to convey the ward's interest in certain real estate. Order made, bond to be given.

Estate of Henry McCauley, deceased. Petition of Alex Hilands, Trustee and Accountant, and rule to show cause granted why decree should not be opened and reformed.

Estate of John Knigan, deceased. Petition presented and citation granted on administrator to account.

Estate of Samuel Smith, deceased. Decree of confirmation of sale absolute.

Estate of John T. Childs, deceased. Decree of distribution made.

COURT NOTES.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions on Saturday Judge Stowe sentenced Robert H. Lindsay, convicted of perjury in the Afee-Scott breach of promise case, to two years' imprisonment in the Workhouse. It will be recollected that Judge Ewing has some time intended to impose sentence in this case, but that the party could not be found. Finally his bail was forfeited, and proceedings were instituted on the bond, but it seems now that on the day of the forfeiture, there was a misunderstanding, Lindsay claiming that he did not know he was to appear in Court on that day, and asserting that he had not left the city. After consultation with Judge Ewing, before whom the case was tried, Judge Stowe imposed sentence on Saturday.

Patrick Fitzgerald, indicted for keeping a gambling house, was also sentenced. He was arrested in East Liberty some months ago on the charge, and gave bail. While the case was pending before the grand jury he "skipped," and went to Cleveland. He was arrested there by Roger O'Mara last week, and brought back. He had a talk on Saturday and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and undergo six months' imprisonment in the Workhouse.

Wm. McKnight, in behalf of his wife, instituted a suit for trespass *vi et armis*, in the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, against Cunningham & Ihmsen. The defendants own a glass house in the Twenty-fifth ward, South Side, and the alleged trespass for eight years past they have been in the habit of placing large quantities of barrels on a lot owned by the plaintiffs and thereby depriving them of the use of it. Damages in the sum of $8,000 is claimed. A summons was issued.

In the case of a number of property owners on Fifth avenue against Contractor W. B. Barton, the Commissioners for the improvement of Fifth avenue and the city of Pittsburgh, Judge Collier refused to grant the preliminary injunction restraining the contractor from laying down his patent asphalt sidewalk, at the same time remarking that very grave doubts were had as to whether an appropriation had been previously made. No opinion was rendered, but it is understood that in case the contractor, who has already laid a considerable portion of his pavement, undertakes to tear up any sidewalks now down, to make way for his own, no matter whether or not they have been laid prior to the letting of this contract, the Court will enjoin him on application presented. The case, we understand, will either be pressed to a final hearing, or carried to the Supreme Court at once.

A SUIT for slander was instituted by Frederick Barr against Wm. and Susan Cunningham. The plaintiff is married and lives in Temperanceville. He alleges that the defendants put in circulation false reports concerning him, which caused his wife to leave him. A summons was issued.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

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TOM AIKEN will have a hearing this morning before Mayor Phillips for disorderly conduct, which it is alleged he was guilty of on the 29th of June last. The suit is instituted by Mrs. Eliza Wilson, of the Sixth ward, who avers that on the day named, when she had her carpets hanging on the fence in front of her house, he came along and with a broomstick wantonly chopped them to pieces. He left the city then, and did not return until Saturday, when he was arrested by detective Scott.

Wm. Robbins, Henry Cook and George Washington were committed to jail on Saturday evening by detective Bowden, of Allegheny, for a hearing on Wednesday on charges of having robbed divers and sundry hen roosts, near Jack's Run, Ross township. The prisoners are all colored men, they keep bachelor's hall some place near the locality of their alleged depredations, and it is averred that in the last few weeks they have robbed the Ross township farmers of over two hundred chickens. Quite a large number of fowls were found on their premises and some of them were yesterday identified by the parties from whom they had been stolen. Robbins and Cook are suggestive names when taken in connection with chicken thieving.

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RIVER DISASTER.

Accident Yesterday Afternoon in the Monongahela—Coal Barges Swept Away by the Rapid Current—Four of Them Sunk—The Steamer Elector Badly Damaged.

The rapid swelling of the waters of the Monongahela river caused an accident yesterday afternoon that at first gave promise of creating a fearful destruction of river property, but the fortunate fastening ... boat under the Smithfield str... of a ... averted what seemed to be ...et bridge ... the steamers moored ... sure disaster to the bridge. Ab... at the wharf below ... field of ei... out half past two o'clock a ... to Ha... t loaded coal barges, belonging ... Brothers, which were tied to the ...ore just at the gas works, broke loose and started down the river. It is easy to imagine how almost resistless would be the force of such a body propelled by a strong swift current, and that greater damage was not done is due more to good fortune than anything else. Gathering momentum as they went, the barges swept before them every obstacle in their way. The first obstruction proved to be an ugly, heavy craft called a sand boat. The moment it was struck it yielded to the pressure and was carried down before the barges until it collided with the steamboat Elector, of the Monongahela Packet Line, which was directly alongside the Brownsville wharf boat. The Elector offered considerable resistance, but it finally gave way, and was shoved down under the Smithfield street bridge, which tore the pilot house and the tops of the wheel houses completely off, and crushed, bent and twisted the iron smoke stacks as if they had been nothing but reeds. The steamer lodged between the first and second piers, where the current is not so strong as further out, and when the smoke stacks had been laid flat upon the roof of the cabin they caught the bottom of the bridge and held the boat there, but they could not have done so had the coal barges been exerting their force in the rear. When the sand boat struck the Elector the resistance caused the barges to veer out into the river where the swift current drew them farther from shore. Four of them struck the third pier of the bridge and the moment the ends were caved in they filled with water and sank. The remaining four passed safely under the structure and when they had got into clear water, four coal boats steamed out into the stream and getting in front of the barges dropped down before them and after some time succeeded in roping them in and saving them from demolition. One, however, had succeeded in getting so far down as Brunot's Island, in the Ohio river, before it was caught. While the little tugs were tugging at the big barges, a large tow-boat, the Wm. Barnhill, came up the river and getting below the Elector brought all its power into use and shoved it from under the bridge and back again to its place beside the Brownsville wharf boat. The steamer is not badly injured, the pilot house having been cut off level with the deck, as though done with an enormous knife. The hull was last evening thought to have been damaged from the blow while the boat was under the bridge the lower deck was but a few inches of water. The heaviest loss falls upon the Messrs. Hays, who are deprived of a good many thousand bushels of coal. The loss to the Messrs. Hays is much, but had the Elector been allowed to remain under the full length of time the rapid rising of the water would have forced it up and wedged it in so tightly that removal would have been out of the question, and the damage to the bridge pretty serious. The accident created great excitement in the lower part of the city, and several thousand persons congregated on the river bank to watch the operation of removing the steamboat, which was thought at one time to be on fire, and to quench which Deputy Inspector Hughes was brought out. It did not go into service, but as a precautionary measure a line of hose was laid from a fire plug to the bridge and directly on the boat, but fortunately it had ignited it could easily have been extinguished.

Fortunately no one was badly hurt, but there were one or two very narrow escapes. The Elector brought down an excursion party of young ladies and gentlemen from Morgantown, W. Va., on Saturday morning, and they were only waiting for the river to fall to start back home. The boat would have left on Saturday evening but for the fact that the locks are covered with water and it cannot get through them. The greater part of the excursionists were visiting friends in the city, and but four of them, Miss Kinner, Miss Mary Vance, James Bell and John Hamilton, happened to be on the steamer when the accident occurred. About a dozen number of gentlemen who were sitting on the top of the boat observed the barges coming and foreseeing the danger they immediately gave the alarm, and all who could at once left. The two young ladies named barely succeeded in getting off the gang plank and on to the wharf-boat when the "sand digger" struck the steamer and jerked it away from its moorings. Had they been an instant later they would have been thrown into the water. Mr. Hamilton was the only one injured. He was about to leave the boat and remembered that there was a crippled son board, left with the baggage but a few minutes before, and he rushed to the after part of the cabin to assist him ashore. When he got there he found that the pilot was out and safe. By this time, however, the steamer was drifting down the stream and Mr. Hamilton, doubtless thinking it to be his only chance for safety, jumped from the boat into a barge of coal. He, as the former passed it, but the mo... time being greater than he expected, he ... thrown all in a heap and had one of his ankles badly sprained.

THE DEATH OF R. S. GATCHELL.

Result of the Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of Accidental Drowning—The Funeral Services Yesterday.

Coroner McCallin held an inquest on Saturday evening on the remains of Robert S. Gatchell, who was drowned on Friday morning in the Allegheny river. The first witness examined was Harry Lysle, who testified that he had met deceased about one o'clock of the morning named in Sproul's Imperial saloon, on Sixth street, where they had drinks together. After drinking whisky, Gatchell took a bottle of mineral water to straighten himself up. He was jovial and danced around and sang several songs, after which they started out. Gatchell said he believed he would go up and row awhile, and was about starting toward Liberty street when witness suggested that they go home. Gatchell assented, and together they proceeded to the Suspension bridge. The deceased was about half intoxicated, and kept talking and laughing until they reached a point about thirty yards from the south end of the bridge, when he went down on the railing and placing his feet in the net work outside hung there, looking into the water and laughing. Witness grasped hold of him and told him to come back. Gatchell replied that he was not going to come back, as he was only fooling, but consented to get loose, at the same time keeping hold of the wire cable, said: "let's commit suicide." Witness replied: "not any of that" for him, and again tried to get him to come back. He had grasped him by the collar, and was holding on to him with all his strength, until at last, finding that entreaty would avail nothing, he thought he would scare him into compliance and told him that if he wouldn't come back he would have to let go his hold. The words were scarcely uttered until Gatchell gave a lurch, and, breaking loose, fell into the river. Witness was so startled that he was unable to realize his position until he heard strokes in the water and saw him swim toward the shore. There were other witnesses about thirty yards off, and in his wild excitement and the hope that he might yet be saved, witness called to him to keep up—that he had only to go a couple of feet further to reach the bank. The latter was then eight years past they have been in the habit of placing large quantities of barrels on a lot owned by the plaintiffs and thereby depriving them of the use of it. Damages in the sum of $8,000 is claimed. A summons was issued.

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For Military Caps

Go to 46 Federal street, Allegheny City.

Ladies Riding Caps

At 46 Federal street, Allegheny City.

All Kinds of Military Caps

Manufactured at 46 Federal street, Allegheny City.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Penedlings of ... Events.

....Umbrellas are fashio... ...sing

....Rivermen and ... ...able.

....The usual ... ...coal men are happy.

....The ... ...daily showers yesterday.

....Trinity Church chimes need tuning up.

....It was ugly last night for policemen.

....Coroner McCallin held nineteen inquests last month.

....Sewickley proposes a gymnasium for the benefit of its youth.

....The City Treasurer's office was crowded till late Saturday evening.

....The Heath Zouaves have a target shooting at Castle Shannon to-day.

....Fall overcoats made their appearance on the streets yesterday, and felt comfortable.

....The Xantha and Neshannock base ball clubs play to-morrow afternoon at Union Park.

....Work on the Exposition building will commence to-day. The structure is to be completed in fifty days.

....The Fall inspection of the Sixth Division, N. G. P., will be made in this city on the 6th of next month.

....The Common Council of Allegheny City meets to-morrow evening to take action regarding the Butcher's Run sewer.

....Pat. Farrell, of the city police force, died yesterday at his residence in the Sixth ward. He had been sick only about a week.

....The East End base ball club has thrown down the gauntlet to the Sewickley Independents for a game at Torrens Station next Friday.

....Sweitzer, of the Sheridan boat club, has declined to row Bulgy, of the Howard club, just now, but will do so some time later in the season.

....The Zion Baptist Church of Allegheny has purchased a building on Green street, Third ward, and it will be taken possession of next Sunday.

....A little child of Mr. Thomas Irwin, of Sewickley, was pretty severely scalded a few days ago by the contents of a kettle of boiling water falling over it.

....The regular meeting of the Board of Pardons will be held at Harrisburg to-morrow. A large number of applications will be presented to it for consideration.

....The locomotive engineers held their fourth annual picnic on Saturday at Walls. It was attended by between five and six hundred persons, and was quite a success.

....The total rain fall in this vicinity during July was 5.26 inches. In July, 1874, the rain fall was 7.68 inches—but 3.20 inches of this fell in one hour on the night of the 26th.

....The occupants of family cottages at Castle Shannon and Tarentum camp meeting grounds, put in their time singing to the tune of Old Hundred: When, oh when will it quit raining?

....The Board of School Directors of the Third ward, Allegheny, have decided not to elect a Principal for their upper building, but to continue Miss Anna Frazer, the Assistant Principal, in charge.

....The contract for laying the sidewalks of Forbes street with dark red brick has been awarded to Messrs. Hefner & Wright at forty-five cents per square yard. The total quantity of paving required is about 7,000 yards.

....The sewer on Concord street, in Allegheny, has bursted and much of the offal from the Butcher's Run slaughter houses has lodged there and creates a smell so dreadfully offensive that the inhabitants can hardly live.

....A man named Parker, a helper in the rolling mill at Leetonia, Ohio, has been arrested and committed to jail at Warren to answer a charge of having murdered a man which Deputy Coroner Wilson, of Leetonia, near Youngstown, a week or two ago.

....Abraham Kelly, who is charged by Wm. Healey with arson in attempting to set fire to one of the plaintiff's houses on Old avenue, had a hearing before the Fire Marshal on Saturday, and in default of $1,000 bail was committed to jail for trial.

....A tub race, from Hand street to the Suspension bridge, on the Allegheny river, is announced for next Saturday evening. The first prize is $15, second $10 and third $5. The entries so far are A. Graham, Thomas Riley, James Kelley, T. Smith, John Metzel and Joe O'Brien.

....One day last week a gentleman in Allegheny lost a very valuable gold watch and gold medal. He advertised a liberal reward for their return. A newspaper carrier boy found and returned them. The owner rewarded him with the munificent sum of one dollar. What princely liberality!

....The insurances on the hardware establishment of James Bown, recently destroyed by fire, and the oil refinery of Lockhart & Frew, at Negley's Run, which was almost destroyed a month or so ago, have been adjusted and paid. The former was paid $42,029 on a total insurance of $56,015, and the latter $58,950 on a total insurance of $75,500.

....The Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company's lines are to be extended to Pittsburgh. Mr. Brainerd, of Delaware city, formerly an operator in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, will be manager of the Allegheny city office. At first the Pittsburgh will be connected with the east by this new line in about two weeks.

....The exports of petroleum from New, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the week ending June 26, 1875 for Europe, amounted in crude equivalent to 250,234 barrels, a daily average of 32,962 barrels. The total amount of charters at these ports on that date in crude equivalent was 554,4[illegible] barrels. The total exports from these ports this year up to July 26, amount to 5,311,166 barrels, against 3,880,799 barrels, crude equivalent, same time last year.—*Titusville Courier.*

....We have received the second number of the *Pennsylvanian News Letter*, published by our accomplished journalistic brother Chili-W. Hazzard. This number of the *News Letter* gives the proceedings of the reunion of Williamsport in full, which of itself is enough to make it a publication of rare interest to every surviving member of the Reserves. There are in addition other interesting notes of army life, jokes from the camp fire, personal jottings, &c. The *News Letter* is well edited and is very entertaining to all who have ever had a taste of soldier life.

....While Joseph A. Jones, a colored man, was walking up Wylie avenue between ten an eleven o'clock on Friday night, in company with Miss Bird, he was attacked by Wm. Bird and Wm. Bowman, both the latter fired two shots from a revolver at him, but fortunately neither of them took effect. Bowman fled, but Bird was arrested and held in the sum of $1,000 for a hearing before Alderman Seanor on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. Bowman was suffering from a severe attack of jealousy, which prompted him to do the shooting.

PERSONAL.

***Dr. James Richards, of Charleston, West Va., died on Saturday at Edinburgh, Scotland.

***Clerk Hartzell got back from Iowa on Saturday, and is a heartier sell by ten pounds than when he left.

***Mr. James Carlton, of Cleveland, will likely umpire to-morrow's game between the Xanthas and Neshannocks.

***Alderman O'Donnell has flitted to Butler county to testify in a case concerning a sale of land made over thirty years ago.

***Rev. J. R. Mills, of Steubenville, Ohio, spent yesterday in the city with his friends. He leaves this morning for the Chautauqua Sunday School Assembly.

***Mr. John Ballentine, of Allegheny, lately engineer on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, in company with Capt. Tomlinson, sailed on Saturday from New York for Ireland.

***Miss Inez Kennedy has received a letter from Max Strakosch from Venice, complimenting her on her success in the Rose of Castile, and expressing a desire to make an engagement with her when he returns to the United States next fall with his new troupe.

REGISTER'S REPORT.

Guardians of the Estates of the Dead.

The following is the report of Register Gray, showing the number of wills probated and letters of administration granted during the month of July:

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedents.	*Administrators.*	*Bonds.*
John Clinging	Jas. Clinging	$ 300
James Barr	Henry E. Chalfant	800
Jno. H. Bargesser	J. H. Robb	6,000
Philo. Goodicke	Fred Goodicke	1,600
Cath. Greenawalt	L. Yant	2,000
Eliza Arthurs	W. M. Artaurs	500
James McFadden	Jane A. McFadden	3,400
James Dunn	John Dunn	20,000
Michael Wenner	John Wenner	600
Cath. Kemble	F. McKee	60
John Stuhling	Anna B. Stuhling and George Oliver	200
Wm. Oliver	E. P. Jones	5,000
M. M. Purrington	J. R. Large	500
Jane Hastings	James Hastings	2,000
Patrick Magee, jr.	J. G. Weldin	12,000
Isabella Rosinzer	P. Rosinzer	400
John Simpson	Mary Simpson	2,000
John Snyder	A. H. Miller	200,000
Mary Jackson	Geo. B. Edwards	4,000
George Palmer	Jane F. Palmer	100
Philip Hanley	Andrew Hanley	100
Mark Kelso	Mary E. Kelso	100
John Lindsay	W. C. McCrum	100,000
John Bregger	Cath. Bragger	1,200
Mary A. Harrison	S. P. Fulton	400

WILLS PROBATED.

Decedents.	Executors.
Margaret Edwards	Rev. H. E. Thomas
David Calhoun	Nancy Calhoun, and J. Hutts.
Joseph Kuesch	Maria Kuesch.
Robert Moll	Caroline Moll.
George Welter	Otto Reus.
Michael Stultz	Joseph Rigby.
John Spiess	Mary Spiess.
Chas. Wasmund	John Wasmund, Ernest Wasmundd.
Wm. Buechling	Eliza Buechling.
Elizabeth Walker	Allen Hammett.
Chas. A. Wood	Emily E. Wood, James T. Wood.
Joseph Arthur	John Hancock.
Thos. Jones, Sr	E. P. Jones.
James McFadden	Jane A. McFadden.
Mary Jeffrey	Nathaniel Nelson.
James Rigby	Jane Rigby.
Wm. Pickersgill	Timothy Sullivan.
John G. Laddick	James Deane. Charles Young.
Nicholas Roth	George Roth, John Fisher.
James Allison	Margery Allison.
Margaret McClure	
Bell M. Condon	Rt. Rev. P. Hughes.

Military and Society Caps

At No. 46 Federal street, Allegheny City.

REAL ESTATE TRASFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Sheriff's Poll Deed to James H. Low, July 14, 1875; lot in Fourth ward, Allegheny, on Hickory alley. Price ... $125

William Hardcastle et ux. to Frederick C. Riggs et ux., October 14, 1874; 1 acre and 112 perches in Snowden township. Price ... $500

Ferdinand Eichols et ux. to H. W. Borntrager, May 25, 1875; lot in Thirteenth ward, city, on Bayard street. Price ... $1,250

Jacob Doolittle et ux. to Susan R. Lea, July 28, 1875; 18 3/4 lots in Charters borough on Hiland avenue. Price ... $7,000

Same as above to Olivia J. Rowland, July 28, 1875; 2 lots in same borough, on Dick street. Price ... $7,000

Margaret Miller to Anthony W. Smith, May 5, 1874; 5 lots in Thirty-second ward, city, on Washington avenue. Price ... $2,250

Thomas Mellon et ux. to Joseph Wills, July 26, 1875; lot in Braddocks borough, on Beangrau street. Price ... $400

FOUND DROWNED.

A Floater in the Ohio River.

On Saturday morning the dead body of a man was found floating in the Ohio river nearly opposite Elianova Springs. It was hauled ashore in Moon township and the Coroner summoned. That official being engaged Alderman McMasters was deputized to hold the inquest. Deceased, whose name could not be ascertained, was evidently a laboring man, about sixty years of age, and apparently had been in the water but a few days. He was about five feet six inches in height, had on a pair of common jean pantaloons of the old style, brown cotton shirt and wore brogans. On his person were found a shell snuff box, a black handled pen knife and an empty leather pocket book. The verdict was "found drowned." The remains were interred near Middleton.

BEAVER FALLS.

A Bit of a Blaze.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., July 31, 1875.

Our city was disturbed about one o'clock this morning by an alarm of fire. A bright light near the mound was shown that the stable of Mr. H. T. Reeves was all ablaze. It was consumed in fifteen or twenty minut